

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1922—VOL. XIV, NO. 274

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Sixteen  
Pages

## DRY ACT REVISION FORECAST TO AVOID TREATIES CLASH

Rule of Reason in Enforcement  
Expected to Give Wets  
Avenue of Attack

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—That President Harding is considering asking Congress to amend the National Prohibition Act to remove possible causes of controversy with other nations over sections of the law applying to liquor within the three-mile limit, was the intimation given by an official close to the Executive.

This news has stirred the wets in Congress to lay a program for making such recommendations the entering wedge in their plot ultimately to break down all prohibition laws and strike at the Eighteenth Amendment.

Closer examination of the National Prohibition (Volstead) Act by officers charged with enforcing the law, is said to have revealed some surprises to them. They did not realize that the act, designed to wipe out the liquor traffic, was so drastic in some respects.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, under whose direction prohibition is enforced, has held out for modification or a "rule of reason" in enforcing the act on the water.

The prohibition law, as interpreted by the Attorney-General, makes it illegal for foreign ships to transport liquor for beverage purposes within the three-mile limit, and it bars American ships from carrying beverage liquor anywhere.

Mr. Mellon expressed surprise when it was shown by prohibition enforcement officers and the Department of Justice that when a company deliberately uses a ship to violate the American prohibition laws, that vessel is subject to forfeiture, whether it be ocean liner or leaky rowboat.

Would Quail Restrictions  
Mr. Mellon has given as his opinion that foreign ships should be allowed to bring in liquors for their crews. Some countries, notably France and Italy, require that crews on their ships be served with wine as a part of their meals. They still believe liquor is necessary. Pressure is being brought to bear on the President to permit them to have their wine, even though they be in the territory of the United States.

Then, again, an amendment is sought to modify the Enforcement Act as it applies to the three-mile zones around Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and other possessions of the United States. The contention here is that foreign ship lines calling at these places are usually well stocked with liquors, and it is maintained if they should be deprived of this transportation privilege in the "territory" of these islands they would abandon such ports and the inhabitants of the islands would thereby lose trade.

The plan, as contemplated by the Administration, is understood to be only to differentiate between the "territory" within the three-mile limit, and land. But the wets, having other motives, may be counted on to raise their oft-refuted arguments against prohibition generally as a part of their organized efforts to overthrow law and order and restore the "good old days" when the breweries dictated in politics.

Since Judge Learned Hand in United States District Court in New York has granted several injunctions to steamship lines, it was announced officially today that the order of the Treasury Department, now extended until Oct. 21, holding up enforcement of the Attorney-General's ruling, would apply to foreign ships as well as American until the injunctions are finally disposed of in the court.

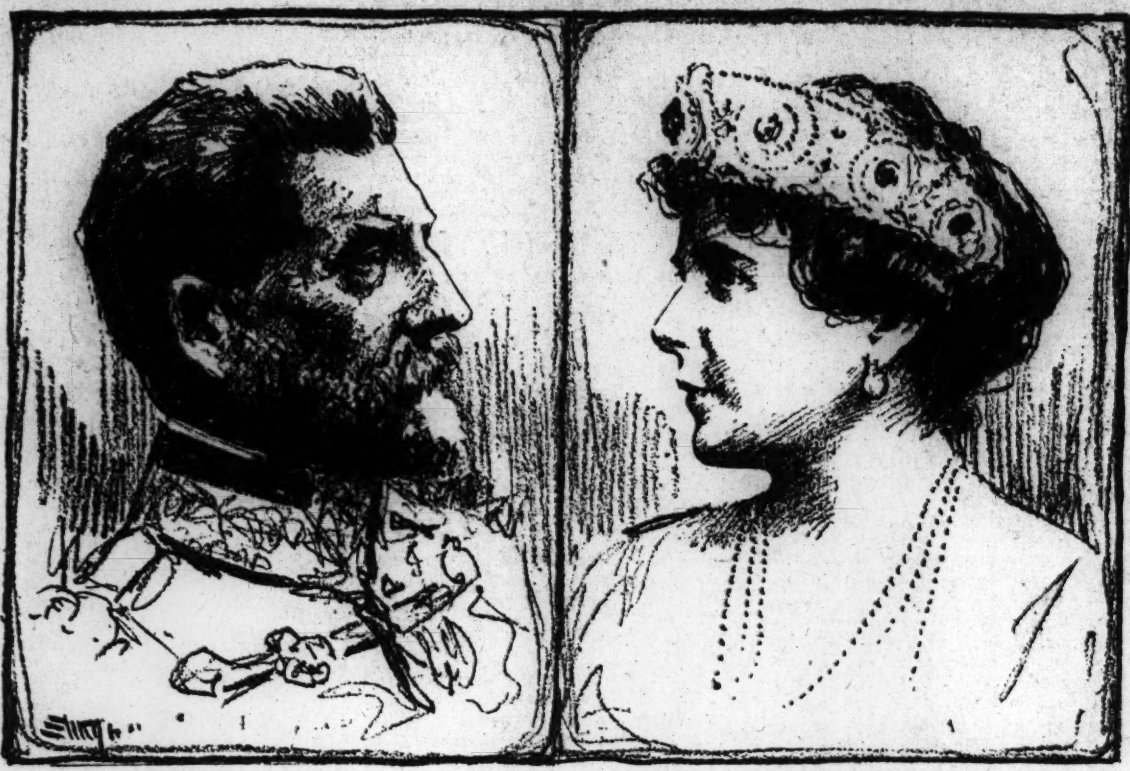
Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, announced that all of the vessels operated by the board would remain dry. He declared that the temporary reprieve granted to private vessels under the American flag does not apply to Shipping Board vessels.

British Note Received  
The President decreed that Government ships are American territory and therefore the Volstead Act applies, he said. Mr. Lasker has been the most vigorous opponent of drying up the American ships, but now he takes the attitude that the court injunction does not cover Shipping Board vessels.

It is learned by The Christian Science Monitor that the reply of the British Government to the proposal of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to arrange for reciprocal search and seizure of ships within certain zones, has been received at the British Embassy here.

No information was forthcoming from the Embassy as to the position taken by the British Government, but unofficial advices from London are to the effect that the plan was rejected. The British Government was said to have taken the ground that to make such an arrangement would upset too many precedents and open up the question of freedom of the seas. But the advices added the British Government had no sympathy for rum-runners and would do all it could to prevent contraband rum from leaving its shores for America.

Though the British Act specifically authorizes customs officials to go out 12 miles at sea to run down rum-smugglers, President Harding has applied the "rule of reason" and ordered them not to go beyond the three-mile limit, unless under certain conditions.



King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania Will Be the Chief Figures in Their Belated Coronation, Which Was Prevented at the Time of Their Succeeding to the Throne in the Fall of 1914, Owing to the World War

## WOMEN'S WET LEAGUE OPERATES FROM NEW YORK SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Department Chief Promises Inquiry Into Employee's Drive to "Free America From Fanatic Blue Laws"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A woman in the office of the Sheriff of New York County who has been in the employ of the taxpayers of Manhattan, according to Civil Service records, since May 6, 1914, is the president of The Anti-Fanatic League of Women, a comparatively new organization whose purpose is to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment, Volstead Act, all so-called "blue laws" and legalize light wines and beer. The City Record, published in the Municipal Building, lists Miss Belle Norton, the person here referred to, as a typist at a yearly salary of \$1328.

The Sheriff of New York County is Percival E. Nagle, a Harlem contractor and Democrat, whose \$12,000 a year term will expire on Dec. 31, 1925. He has been in local politics many years and has been Tax Appraiser and clerk of court. John Nagle, brother of the Sheriff, conducted a saloon for several years at 65 West One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Street.

Sheriff Seems Surprised  
As a sworn officer of the law the sheriff is supposed to have cognizance of what transpires in his department. Mr. Nagle expressed great surprise, however, when informed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Miss Norton had both discussed with and handed to him literature of the Anti-Fanatic League of Women during an interview in a room forming part of the sheriff's office suite in the Hall of Records.

Sheriff Nagle vowed that he would at once investigate the matter, and, with apparent perturbation, declared that he stood ready to put a quick stop to any untoward activities that might tend to cast suspicion on the sheriff's office being used for propaganda purposes by the president of the Anti-Fanatic League of Women. Mr. Nagle said with emphasis:

If there are any such irregular practices going on here, rest assured I shall see to it that they are stopped, and if continued, the young woman will have to leave her position. I cannot afford to be placed in the light of even being suspected of aiding and abetting any such tactics aimed at the nullification of the prohibition or any other laws.

Then followed the summoning of a member of the legal department of the sheriff's office who was charged with investigating the case, and who relieved the reporter of the literature of the Anti-Fanatic League of Women handed to him earlier by its president, Miss Norton, this to be used as material evidence in the promised investigation.

A few days earlier another representative of The Christian Science Monitor had, in the absence of Miss Norton, received literature of the Anti-Fanatic League of Women by an attendant at the sheriff's office, with membership application blanks of that organization.

Campaign for Freedom  
The league, according to its literature, was established "To free Amer-

ica and demand sane laws for sane people." A plank in its platform reads: "We are opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act as the most intemperate and harmful piece of legislation which has ever been inflicted upon the people of this country."

Miss Norton's home address is not mentioned in the literature, nor is there an address given of the office of the league, although the letterhead of the Anti-Fanatic League of Women carries an office address of Room 710 at 302 Broadway, a block from the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## FIGHTING IN FIUME AGAIN BREAKS OUT

D'Annunzio's Legionaries Clash  
With Zanella Forces—Fascisti May Force Election

LONDON, Oct. 14.—(By The Associated Press)—Fighting has broken out between the D'Annunzio legionaries and the Zanella forces in Fiume, says a Rome message to the Central News today. An Ancona message states that Italian destroyers have been dispatched to prevent the departure of Fascist forces from Zara for Fiume.

By Special Cable  
ROME, Oct. 14.—Although Luigi Facta, Prime Minister, denies that the Government intends to resign before the reopening of Parliament, it is again rumored that its resignation is imperative, as the internal situation is getting worse daily, and the Cabinet is divided in policy, whereas the Government's resignation might enable the Fascisti to enter the Government immediately, thus tranquilizing the situation.

The Government is also perplexed as to what steps to adopt in the unlikely event that the thousands of Fascisti, who will assemble shortly in Naples, should decide to come to Rome. The Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior are having frequent conversations with General Diaz and General Badoglio on the trustworthiness of the army for the maintenance of order.

It is reported from Dalmatia that 30,000 troops are concentrated in Ancona in order to occupy the Italian third zone should the Italian troops withdraw. It is possible the order issued by Gabriele D'Annunzio on Thursday, mobilizing immediately all the Fiume legionaries, is also connected with the possibility of the Italian Government finally ratifying the Treaty of Santa Margherita, but it is also thought possible that a new expedition is being planned against Fiume. It is not yet known who will be the new commander of the legionaries.

## RUMANIA IS SCENE OF FESTIVITIES

King Ferdinand and Queen Marie to Be Crowned in Transylvania

BUCHAREST, Oct. 14.—The first portion of the ceremony of the coronation of King Ferdinand of Rumania and Queen Marie will be carried out on Sunday at Albajulia, Transylvania, for which place their majesties will leave this evening. Among the distinguished guests who have already arrived in the capital are the Duke of York, representing Great Britain; Marshal Foch, representing France; Don Carlos, Infanta of Spain; and the Duke of Genoa, representing Italy.

An amnesty has been declared for all prisoners, sentenced under the common law, war profiteers and those guilty of high treason being excluded from the amnesty.

The crown to be used on the occasion of the coronation is made of solid gold, weighing nearly four pounds avoirdupois, the gold having been mined in Transylvania and being the gift of the Rumanian people. It is interesting to note that Albajulia is in that section of Hungary which was given to Rumania by the peace treaty. The celebrations will be continued on Monday and Tuesday in Bucharest, to which city the King and Queen will return immediately after the coronation.

King Ferdinand succeeded his uncle, King Carol, in October, 1914, and, owing to the Great War, no coronation ceremony was possible. Crown Prince Ferdinand married, in 1913, Marie, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, who has always been exceedingly popular in her adopted country. At the beginning of the war Rumania remained neutral, but finally entered upon the side of the Allies in August, 1916. At the Peace Treaty Rumania was given territory, nearly doubling its entire area.

AUSTRIANS QUESTION LOAN  
VIENNA, Oct. 14.—The League of Nations plan for a loan to Austria is now in the hands of a committee of 26 members of the National Assembly, the Government having admitted the justice of the contention of the Social Democrats that the plan required most careful consideration in certain particulars, and as the spokesman for the Socialists, Karl Seitz, had announced his unqualified opposition to the whole proposition in its present form.

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## GREEK FORCES DUE TO GIVE UP THRACE UNDER ARMY ORDER

Officers Try to Maintain Discipline so as to Carry Out Evacuation Smoothly

ADRIANOPLE, Thrace, Oct. 14 (By The Associated Press)—Evacuation of the Greek troops from Eastern Thrace, under the terms of the armistice signed by the allied powers and the Turkish Nationalists at Mudania, was due to begin today in accordance with a formal order issued by the Greek military headquarters here. The Greek officers are making an effort to maintain discipline among their troops, so as to carry out the evacuation without disturbing incidents.

The sentiment in favor of resistance has been largely modified since the news from Rodosto of an appeal to the people to remain loyal to the army made by General Plastiras, who had just returned from the armistice conference at Mudania, in a long speech from the balcony of the Town Hall. He was given an ovation by the populace who shouted their pleasure over his promotion to a generalship.

"I am not yet reconciled to the abandonment of Thrace," declared General Plastiras. "Greece won Thrace at a cost of thousands of lives. She must not abandon it lightly. Thrace is the eye of Greece. Shall the Greek people be forced to pluck their own eye? Our army must remain to protect Christians from the Moslem sword."

Every available train was being used to move refugees and civilian property from Rodosto. Beginning Sunday the army will commandeer all available transportation for the evacuation. Considerable disorder is reported among civilians and soldiers in the interior.

## Greek Formal Acceptance of Armistice Agreement Transmitted to Powers

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14 (By The Associated Press)—The formal acceptance by the Greeks of the Mudania armistice agreement was transmitted to all the signatory powers this afternoon by George Simopoulou, the Greek High Commissioner in Constantinople.

This announcement tended to allay the uneasiness caused by the news from Rodosto of an appeal to the people to remain loyal to the army made by General Plastiras, who had just returned from the armistice conference at Mudania, in a long speech from the balcony of the Town Hall. He was given an ovation by the populace who shouted their pleasure over his promotion to a generalship.

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## AMERICAN MINISTERS TO CONFER IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (By The Associated Press)—Alanson B. Houghton, American Ambassador here, has issued invitations to the American Ministers accredited to the central European governments for an informal conference, to be held in Berlin next week, which will be presided over by William R. Castle Jr., chief of Division of Western European Affairs in the United States Department of State.

This gathering will be the first of its kind in the history of the Berlin Embassy. It will be attended by Hugh S. Gibson, the Minister at Warsaw; Joseph C. Grew, the Minister at Bern; Theodore Brenzano, Minister at Budapest; Albert H. Washburn, Minister at Vienna; and Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, commander of the American forces of occupation.

## MR. HUGHES URGED TO WARN EUROPE ON TURKS' ADVANCE

Prominent Americans Sign Memorial Calling for Protection of Christians in Asia Minor

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—That the American people, without distinction of party or creed, are deeply interested in the reconstitution of an independent and viable Armenia, and in the safety of the Greek, Syrian, and other non-Moslem peoples of the Near East, is evidenced by the signing by many persons of prominence of the following memorial which the American Committee for Armenian Independence has forwarded to the Secretary of State:

The resurgence of Turkish barbarism, consequent upon the capture of Smyrna by Kemalist hordes, threatens not only to exterminate the Christian population of Asia Minor, the Armenians, Greeks, and Syrians; but also to plunge the civilized world into another catastrophic war. Our heroic soldiers fought with the best that they were waging the battle of civilization to end war, and to liberate the small and persecuted nationalities. The results secured by so much sacrifice must not now be destroyed by the unspeakable Turks.

The philanthropic, political, religious, educational and literary leaders of the United States, as well as the American press, have unanimously expressed the desire that our Government should champion the protection and liberation of the Armenians and the other oppressed Christians of the Near East. Both our Democratic and Republican administrations have professed their readiness to help Armenia. But, as

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE THROWS DOWN GAUNTLET IN SPEECH DEFENDING NEAR EAST POLICY

General Election May Be Announced Monday

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
London, Oct. 14  
THE Christian Science Monitor learns from inside Coalition Conservative sources that a general election may be announced on Monday. This would forestall the Conservative national convention due to take place on Nov. 14, when a resolution is to be moved for dissolution of the Conservative Party from the Coalition Liberal Government.

Austen Chamberlain's declaration of continued adherence to Mr. Lloyd George, made as it was after the meeting of Unionist ministers, enables the Government to go to the country as a coalition and the view is that the sooner an election now occurs, the better will be its prospects of a renewed majority.

## AMERICA TO STAY ALOOF IN NEAR EAST

United States Will Have No Direct Representative at Conference on Dardanelles

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The United States will not have direct representation in any conference called to consider the problems of the Near East and to insure the freedom of the Dardanelles, it was learned here on good authority, although the Administration is deeply concerned over the situation.

The Secretary of State, when questioned by James M. Cannon Jr., bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and other Americans who protested against the inaction of the United States in the face of Turkish atrocities, declared that the United States by no means a disinterested observer in the Near East, and that it is standing with the forces that desire to keep the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus free and open to the commerce of the world. Having said this, the question is being pressed home as to how this freedom is to be achieved and maintained, and how the United States is to assist in the accomplishment.

In the first place the British and the French do not agree on the method by which the freedom is to be guaranteed. The British want a neutral zone and the League of Nations has been proposed as a guardian for it, but the French want nothing that will mean British domination and moreover say that if there is to be a League of Nations or any other league for the protection of the Dardanelles why not the same rule for Suez and Panama and other waterways of equal importance to world commerce?

The United States will probably be represented at the conference which is to consider this and kindred matters by something corresponding to an official observer. That there will be anyone of greater authority is not contemplated at present. Not only is the policy of the Administration, as expressed up to the present time, opposed to direct participation in European matters, but there is the specter of congressional disapproval standing at the parting of the ways if the executive branch of the Government should decide upon any such departure.

However, the Administration is preparing the way for public approval of any move that it may be called upon to make by repeatedly stressing the rights of American citizens which may be put in jeopardy by the action of other powers.

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## Premier Declares No One Would Welcome Change More Than He

PROUD OF SUCCESS  
ACHIEVED IN ORIENT

Ready to Support Any Government That Will Not Inflict Injury Upon Country

MANCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 14 (By The Associated Press)—The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, received an enthusiastic welcome when he reached the Reform Club here today for luncheon before delivering his eagerly-awaited political speech. The huge crowd outside the building extended practically the whole length of the street on which the club is situated, and the Premier's appearance was the signal for a great outburst of cheering.

When cries of "speech" were heard, Mr. Lloyd George paused a moment, and then, commanding silence with upraised hands, he said: "I thank this great gathering for greeting me to this city to put the case of the Government, and the efforts which they have made to establish European peace and prevent bloodshed from spreading throughout Eastern Europe."

In beginning his speech at the luncheon, and thus raising the curtain on a new act in the political drama which may mark a climax in the career of the striking central figure, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the Near Eastern crisis, declaring the people of this country must not believe that their Government had endeavored to rush Great Britain into war.

"We have not been warmongers, but peacemakers," he said.

Assails Press Critics  
The Premier arose amid a tense silence of expectancy on the part of his hearers, who were looking to him to begin the fight for his political life. A great army of journalists eagerly seized upon his words and rushed them off to the four corners of the globe.

Continuing his defense of the Government's policy regarding the Near East, Mr. Lloyd George said the negotiations had been conducted in a manner unprecedented in this country. The Government, he declared, had been assailed with misrepresentations such as no government had ever been subjected to. The country would resent this, he declared, adding that there were "queer people let loose" in the press in these days.

At one point in his speech Mr. Lloyd George declared: "There has been speech after speech of intolerable abuse, and I am told to bear it like a Christian, but there are too many people about the world who think it is the business of Christians to be massacred by Turk or pro-Turk. I am not one of that sort of Christian."

"I Love Freedom"  
A little further on the Prime Minister said: "If there is to be a change, there is no man who would welcome it more than I. I have had a long spell more than a very hard one. I love freedom. There are a lot of things I want to say."

"Three years ago I was anxious to go out and begged Mr. Bonar Law to take the office. He declined. I never sought the position. I never wished to retain it, but I will serve my country in any capacity."

"I shall watch many things," he added. "I shall watch to see how we are to forgive Germany her reparations and yet make France love us more than ever. I shall watch how we are to pay the United States all we owe her and forgive every other country all they owe us."

"It will be an interesting experiment to see the work of others. That is one of the joys I have in store."

Friends Among Both Parties

"I have made many friends among the Conservatives and Liberals, and I cast myself on people whose cause I have never betrayed during 32 years of public life."

This statement by the Premier was after he had turned to home politics, a subject on which the whole Empire was awaiting his pronouncement. He asserted there were Die-hards, (the ultra Conservatives) on both sides. "There are some who would like to make me a Die-hard, and soon."

"My task has been made much easier," declared the Premier, "by the speech which Mr. Chamberlain, by his clarity and lucidity, point and force, delivered yesterday."

"Our object in the action we took was threefold: the freedom of the Straits, the prevention of the war spreading into Europe, and the prevention of the repetition in Constantinople and Thrace of the unutterable horrors of Asia Minor."

Turkish Atrocities

"The war of 1914 practically began in the Balkans. We had to act promptly, resolutely and firmly. Since 1914 the Turks, according to official testimony, have slaughtered in cold blood 1,500,000 Armenians and 500,000 Greeks without any provocation at all. "I am sorry to see that the Liberals have been pleading that it was none of our business to intervene between the Turks and their victims. That was not the old Liberal doctrine. I maintain that the policy we adopted regarding Turkey was in accordance



with the highest interests and traditions of this land, and we have reason to be proud of it.

At one point Mr. Lloyd George declared dramatically, with his head thrown back:

"As long as I have a sword in my hand and God gives me strength to use it I will do so."

Continuing his dealing with the Near Eastern situation, the Prime Minister said:

**World Recovery Slow**  
"Sir Charles Harcourt warned us that there were from 15,000 to 20,000 armed Turks inside Constantinople."

"The world has not yet recovered from the war," continued the Prime Minister. "That recovery will be slow and tedious. My course is a clear one. I will support any Government that devotes itself to measures which will not inflict permanent injury upon the country whether those measures are reactionary or revolutionary."

Mr. Lloyd George declared the situation was too grave for any man to indulge in party or personal maneuvers. He meant to abide by his office, he said.

The Premier had prefaced this by declaring:

"The future is a perplexing one. I shall claim no personal or party gain."

**Threat of Force**  
The Premier told of the steps that had been taken to control the situation around Constantinople.

"We received a message from the French Government," he said, "that if either the Greeks or the Turks invaded the neutral zone they would have to be resisted by force by the Allies. We accepted that. We thought they meant it."

"It's no use trying to bluff a first rate fighting animal," continued Mr. Lloyd George. "It's always a mistake to threaten unless you mean it. The Turks knew we meant it, and that's why we have peace."

"I am told we have departed from the methods of the old diplomacy. That's very sad. The old diplomacy ended in the most disastrous war this world has ever seen. The amateur diplomacy of 1922 has at least brought peace."

**Premier Inherited Policy**  
"No one knows better than Lord Grey," the Prime Minister went on, "that in international affairs there are factors over which you have no control. It is best, therefore, to be charitable to others. It's no use throwing stones at people who are doing their best to work through difficulties."

"I did not improvise the policy. I inherited it. The agreements were entered into before I became Prime Minister. I am not blaming anybody for anything in which I do not take part myself."

"We have had to recast our policy. We have made the best of it and we have succeeded."

## RUSSIA HAS UNDER ARMS 1,600,000 MEN

Troops Concentrated on Frontier From Baltic to Black Sea

WARSAW, Oct. 14 (By The Associated Press)—Russia has 1,600,000 men under arms, mainly concentrated along the western frontier from the Baltic to the Black Sea, while the Baltic States have only 120,000 men under their colors and Poland 260,000, according to figures compiled here.

These figures, it is stated, have been brought out in connection with the present conference of representatives of the Baltic States and Poland at Reval, in preparation for taking part in the Moscow disarmament congress proposed by the Foreign Minister, Georgi Tchitcherin.

The newspaper Kurjer Poranny declares in this connection that Russia has agreements with the Krupp works under which arms and munitions are being produced on a considerable scale in their Russian works, it being reported that the factory at Tula is turning out 20,000 rifles and 30,000 cartridges monthly, while the establishment at Putilov is producing several hundred pieces of heavy artillery yearly.

This newspaper, also asserts that the Soviet War Office is drafting selected contingents of men between 20 and 40 years of age, and devoting 34 per cent of the national revenue to army uses. There are also persistent reports in Warsaw, it adds, that Russia will turn over to German arms manufacturers all this year's surplus of the Ukrainian harvest in payment for military supplies largely produced in Russia from materials imported from Germany.

## VON HINDENBURG REPLIES TO RUMOR

LONDON, Oct. 14—The Berlin correspondent of The Morning Post says that in reply to questions concerning his candidacy for President of the German Republic, Field Marshal von Hindenburg authorized a statement to the effect that he was not in a position to discuss the matter because no party had invited him to accept nomination.

It is stated in Berlin, the correspondent adds, that the National Party has not invited von Hindenburg to become a candidate, although it would support him with all its resources should he be proposed by another party. The correspondent calls attention to what he calls the noncommittal character of both statements.

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## MR. CLYNES ADMITS UTTERING THREATS

Labor Leader Replies to Mr. Chamberlain's Warning—Alliance With Liberals Mooted

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 14—Austen Chamberlain, as anticipated, told his hearers at Birmingham yesterday uncompromisingly that they must stand by the Coalition lest worse things befall. The core of his speech was an appeal to the constitutional and conservative elements to remain united in the face of forces which still threaten by the direct action of a political strike to destroy the social and economic order, on which Great Britain's prosperity and development depends.

The challenge he throws out has at once been taken up. The Opposition journals declare that this is not the time to retreat, and that the "above" that there are after all responsible elements in Labor, and that the Conservatives by themselves are not yet so weak that they must lean upon those "whose principles they deny and whose practice they detest," as their only hope of preserving the state from spoliation and treason.

To this argument, Labor adds a characteristic threat. Speaking at Reading last night, J. R. Clynes, leader of the Labor party in the House of Commons, admitted frankly that the "trade unions recently threatened to advise the discontinuance of work in order to guard against another war," and he went on to declare "rebellion can be fomented in this country by ministers seeking to put the Labor party outside the pale of constitutional action."

Already proposals are in the air for the Labor party to "anchor itself firmly to free trade," and thereby make an alliance with the Liberals possible. Mr. Chamberlain's speech has deepened the chasm which divides the two wings of Conservatism. At the same time it has brought out the strength of Mr. Lloyd George's position as representing the middle place between the extremism of Labor on the one side and of reactionary Toryism on the other.

It has shown that at least the chief Unionist leaders still adhere to this middle section, and that the risks which attend its desertion are neither imaginary nor small. Its restraining effect upon the movement of Conservative secession is not yet at all fully apparent. Its arguments, however, are too weighty to be at all easily disregarded, put forward as they are by one-time Ambassador to France, who has just arrived here from Havre, the recent truce between Great Britain and the Turks at Mudania has removed the greatest war menace that has occurred since the World War.

"While in Geneva I visited the sessions of the League of Nations," he said, "and found high-minded men, illustrious and noble, engaged in settling important international questions. The only persons who speak against the work of the League are those who are not in favor of it." Tschoslovskia, Mr. Sharp said, is the most prosperous country in Europe today.

## MR. HUGHES URGED TO WARN EUROPE ON TURKS' ADVANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of the United States co-operate with Great Britain in some constructive policy in behalf of Armenia and Ionia, and for the prevention of the resumption of Turkish rule in Constantinople. Some of the signers are: The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.; Louis Bartlett, Mayor, Berkeley, Cal.; Stillman H. Bingham, editor, The Duluth Herald, Duluth, Minn.; James D. B. R. president, Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal.; Robert J. Caldwell, executive committee, Armenia America Society, New York; Prof. Edward Cappa, Princeton University; George Carter, editor, The Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del.; Cleveland H. Dodge, New York; Silas Evans, president of Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.; Robert Ewing, publisher and owner, The Shreveport Times and the New Orleans States, New Orleans, La.; Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Washington, D. C.; Harry Pringle Ford, recording secretary, General Assembly of Presbyterian Church in United States, Philadelphia; Asa P. French, Boston, Mass.; Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Adams Gibbons, Princeton, N. J.; Thomas George, Mayor, Joliet, Ill.

Prof. Richard Gotthell, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; C. S. M. Gower, chancellor, American International College, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Emory W. Hunt, president of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.; J. H. Kirkland, chancellor, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; C. C. Little, president, University of Maine, Orono, Me.; J. H. T. Main, president, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia.; Charles E. Manier, New York, N. Y.; the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop Episcopal Diocese of New York; Lucia Ames Mead, Boston, Mass.; Sidney E. Mezes, president, College of the City of New York; Prof. Herbert Adolphus Miller, Oberlin College.

The Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Miller, secretary.

**IVY CORSET**  
"Look inside for above wraith"  
Announcement  
New Fall Model in  
**Ivy Corset**  
Low top, long skirt, more boning than ordinary, to give a smooth flat back, so essential for the tight back, draped dresses of the present mode.  
3.50 to 20.00  
Bandeau and Brassiers  
**IVY CORSET SHOP**  
182 Boylston Street, Boston  
Phone B. 3. 9726 for appointment.

## America Loses by Depreciation of Mark

LONDON, Oct. 14  
THE Reichsbank has just issued a statement declaring that the American losses through the depreciation of the mark are less than \$500,000,000, a figure which it states was recently published in America, says the Exchange Telegraph's Berlin correspondent. German experts put the total foreign losses as high as \$9,000,000,000.

The total foreign losses since July, 1921, were \$723,000,000, says the Exchange Telegraph's Berlin correspondent. But this included only certain kinds of foreign investments. The newspaper adds that Germany has expropriated by means of currency depreciation a sum 10 times greater than the whole of the cash payments of reparations.

400 seats in Parliament will be contested by Laborites. It appeals to every worker to contribute personal service and money to secure a victory. Emphasis is laid on the urgent need of financial support.

## RELIEF WORKERS' EFFORTS HAMPERED

Uncertain Transportation Adds to Task of Dealing With Refugees in Levant

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Efforts of American relief workers among the refugees on the Greek islands of the Aegean are being hampered by the uncertain transportation of foodstuffs. Byron McDonald of Kingston, Pa., director of Near East Relief work on these islands, cables national headquarters here. Twenty-five thousand people on the island of Mytilene were entirely without food for two days this week, Mr. McDonald said, adding that the administration of relief on the islands would be a big problem for weeks to come, with refugees still arriving in large numbers to take the places of those who are being moved to the European mainland at the rate of about 8000 a day.

"Rain has turned parks and fields and ditches into mudholes and more than half of the refugees are still living in the open air," said the message. "The Greek Government is co-operating in moving the refugees."

Relief officials at national headquarters say that according to their latest reports from overseas there are 150,000 refugees on Mytilene alone.

According to William Graves Sharp, one-time Ambassador to France, who has just arrived here from Havre, the recent truce between Great Britain and the Turks at Mudania has removed the greatest war menace that has occurred since the World War.

"While in Geneva I visited the sessions of the League of Nations," he said, "and found high-minded men, illustrious and noble, engaged in settling important international questions. The only persons who speak against the work of the League are those who are not in favor of it."

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tary, Publication and Sunday School Board of the Reformed Church in the United States, Philadelphia; Aren Nelson, president, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.; Prof. Charles G. Osgood, Princeton University; Maj. George Haven Putnam, New York; J. Harrison Reed, editor, The Daily News, Canton, O.; Fleming H. Revell, New York; James Bronson Reynolds, North Haven, Conn.; the Rt. Rev. Philip M. Rhineland, Philadelphia; Lee M. Russell, Governor of Mississippi; Maj. Louis Livingston Seaman, New York; the Rev. Charles E. Shaffer, general secretary, Board of Home Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States, Philadelphia; Charles H. Shinn, literary editor, The Fresno Republican, and United States Forest Examiner, North Fork, Cal.; Kenneth C. M. Sills, president, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; Dr. Joseph Silverman, New York; J. W. Simmons, president, Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.; Henry Louis Smith, president, Washington & Lee University, Lexington, Va.; Prof. J. M. P. Smith, University of Chicago; Dr. Henry A. Stimson, New York; Dr. E. P. Tivnam, president, Fordham University, New York; Robert E. Vinson, president, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.; Fullerton L. Waldo, associate editor, The Christian Science Monitor; Prof. William G. Ward, Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass.; H. B. Warner, state secretary, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Yonkers, N. Y.; Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia, and Everett P. Wheeler, New York, N. Y.

## RED CROSS TO AID NEAR EAST RELIEF

Joint Efforts Will Be Directed to Raising Funds Needed—Other Organizations to Help

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—The conclusions reached under the direction of President Harding at a White House meeting held on Oct. 7 crystallized here yesterday when the special committee appointed by the President to co-operate with the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief Committee in the present Asia Minor tragedy met at the Biltmore Hotel. Will H. Hays was in the chair.

The following representatives of the organizations named were present: Will H. Hays, Dr. James L. Barton, chairman of the Near East Relief; R. J. Cuddihy, The Literary Digest; John R. Flaherty, Knights of Columbus; Mrs. John French, Young Women's Christian Association; George Barr-Baker, representing Herbert C. Hoover, American Relief Administration; John R. Mott, Young Men's Christian Association; Judge John Barton Payne, American Red Cross; Dr. Robert E. Speer, Federal Council of Churches; E. C. Somers, representing Felix M. Warburg, Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

A letter from President Harding, addressed to Judge Payne and Dr. Barton, was read. The President emphasized the needs in the stricken area of the Near East, stating, in part:

Must Give Generously Now  
As the people of America have given, and given generously, in every crisis that has occurred in China, Russia, India, and all parts of the world, so they must give, and give a great sum now—millions of dollars—if the lives of these victims are to be saved. No appeal of real need from whatever part of the world has ever been made in vain to America.

Following a comprehensive discussion of urgent necessities, it was decided that the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief should combine their strength to obtain funds, and that the national campaign, already started all over the country by the Near East Relief Committee for immediate needs in Asia Minor, be carried to completion. It was made clear that the new plan in no wise interferes with the regular permanent program of the Near East Relief, but rather accentuates it.

It also was decided that during the period of the American Red Cross annual roll call, beginning Nov. 11, and continuing until Thanksgiving Day, special emphasis is to be placed upon the fact that not only should present Red Cross supporters renew their membership, but that all Americans not present members are urged to join the Red Cross and subscribe to help in saving the victims of the calamity in the Near East.

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Representatives of the supporting organizations present at the New York meeting ratified the plan adopted and pledged full sympathy and support. It was announced that they will not establish campaign organizations of their own, but will align themselves instead with the plans and efforts of the Near East Relief Committee and the American Red Cross.

Announcement was made that President Harding soon will appoint a national co-operating committee, selected from all the states in the Union, its members will be asked to act with the Red Cross and Near East Relief Committee in their several states.

Checks for donations to the emergency fund should be sent to Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer of the Near East Relief, 161 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or Eliot Wadsworth, treasurer of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., but made payable to the order of the Near East Emergency Fund. Money received by either of the two organizations named will be used in handling that portion of the emergency task for which it has assumed responsibility.

Archibald Roosevelt was chosen at the meeting to act as executive secretary of the special committee. The opening note of the campaign, it was announced, will be sounded next week by the press throughout the United States.

## HAGUE AWARD LACKS ESSENTIAL DETAILS

By Special Cable

SCHIEVENINGEN, Holland, Oct. 11—Yesterday's public meeting of The Hague court, in which 40 printed folio pages of the \$12,000,000 award in the United States-Norwegian shipping controversy was read, was especially conspicuous in two respects. The first, because of the absence of the American arbitrator, Chandler P. Anderson, as a protest against the award, which, in his opinion, disregarded the terms of submission and exceeded the authority conferred upon the tribunal; the second, because, notwithstanding its extensiveness, the award does not properly show how it computed the amounts awarded to Norway.

These amounts are not specified, not even regarding the interest allowed, but the award only enumerates the elements which were said to have been taken into consideration for the fixing of the amounts, and consequently a lump sum is allowed to each claimant. This method is the more regrettable because the amounts allowed are so high and almost reach the amounts of the Norwegian claims without interest.

The moral effect of having France and Italy in union with the other powers on this subject would be encouraging for the working out of problems in which their participation might be of greater moment. The report that France may seek reservations is without official confirmation here.

## RESERVATIONS MAY BE MADE

PARIS, Oct. 14—Nullifying reservations to the Washington naval armament treaty are certain to be adopted by the French Parliament, says the Paris Herald, quoting as its authority Lacour de Grandmaison, reporter of the Chamber of Deputies committee in charge of the treaties. There will also have to be reservations to the agreements limiting the use of submarines and poison gas before there is a possibility of their acceptance, it is stated.

## WAR BREAD IN ITALY

ROME, Oct. 14—With a view to making all possible efforts to overcome the deficit in the state budget, which now exceeds 5,000,000,000 lire, the Minister of the Treasury, Signor Paratore, proposes to bring about a return to the use of war bread. The bread will be made of a mixture of wheat and other cereals to decrease grain purchases in the United States.

## WONDERFUL VALUES! These Charming Hats

At 12.00 Each

Hats of every description for all occasions and all ages—the large picture hat of black panne velvet with silver and platinum colored ornaments; chic little poke affairs and off-the-face models. In black, brown, pheasant, sand, gray, red, navy and the soft new wood tones.

MILLINERY—SECOND FLOOR

## PRESS DISCUSSES POLITICAL CRISIS

English Editors Analyze Chamberlain Speech and Its Effect on Conservatives

LONDON, Oct. 14—(By The Associated Press)—England's political crisis approached a climax today, with all attention centered on Manchester, where the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, made his eagerly-awaited speech. Mr. Lloyd George himself, in an impromptu talk from his train during a halt at Stoke-on-Trent on the way to Manchester, told the enthusiastic crowd at the station: "I am going straight to the British public to appeal for fair play."

Austen Chamberlain's address of yesterday and the editorial comments thereon fill many columns in this morning's papers. The points most discussed are the probable effect of the speech on the ranks of the Conservative Party. The question of the alleged inevitableness of some form of coalition in the next Parliament, and the Conservative leaders reference to Labor.

The leading editorial of the ministerial Daily Chronicle is mainly a panegyric of the present coalition. The Daily Telegraph, also a staunch supporter of the Government, warmly endorses Mr. Chamberlain's utterances throughout, making the point that his description of the Laborites as a party of revolution is "their own constant description of themselves," and declaring their "principles predatory and destructive."

The Times says his speech will perhaps help the Conservative Party to decide that a leader who is "so close to the realities or so contemptuous thereof can hardly be a safe guide, during the present crisis, of its fortunes."

The newspaper condemns Mr. Chamberlain's "foolish and exaggerated denunciation" of Labor. While holding that many of the aims of the Labor Party are unsound and that efforts to give them effect might be disastrous, the newspaper nevertheless believes that "there is enough sound sense among the English workers to check dangerous Labor tendencies."

The Times concludes: "The whole speech betrays an attitude of mind which in itself is a demonstration that the Government affected therewith is no longer fitted to control the destinies of the Nation."

**Power of Conservatives**  
Says the Daily Mail: "If the government have no better case than was submitted by Mr. Chamberlain, the judgment will go against them almost by default. Should the Premier at Manchester be unable to advance a more convincing defense, the government will stand condemned."

The Morning Post, Conservative Organ, regrets extremely that Mr. Chamberlain did not announce in his speech his resignation of the leadership of the Unionists in the House of Commons. It contemplates the statement that the Conservatives, acting independently, would be overthrown at an election and contends that the public, confronted by Mr. Chamberlain's "panic alternative" of the Communists coming into power, would likely resolve that the present coalition is the very last and weakest bulwark against revolution any sane person would choose.

**ALBANIA'S REGIME UNCERTAIN**  
GENEVA, Oct. 14—The definite form of Albania's constitutional regime will be determined by a constituent assembly, according to a statement made by the Albanian delegation here accredited to the League of Nations. This statement was issued in reiterating the denial of reports that Albania had become a republic. The constituent assembly it was added, was expected to meet soon.

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## "BLUE SKY" LAW HITS 17 COMPANIES

Securities of Concerns Having  
Capital of \$36,850,000  
Banned in Massachusetts

Action under the Massachusetts "blue sky" law for the protection of the public, has been taken by the State Department of Public Utilities against 17 companies since May 20, 1922, resulting in placing a ban on the sale in Massachusetts of securities of companies having a total authorized capital of \$36,850,000.

This and other records of the department are regarded as showing what is possible for the public welfare under a law regulating the sale of securities in the Commonwealth. It is emphasized that the blue sky act has proved its worth many times since the Commonwealth recognized its duty to citizens to protect them against the activities of unscrupulous promoters and questionable enterprises in which stock was being sold broadcast and with alluring promises. That such a law was essential in Massachusetts is brought out in the fact that this State is one of the four wealthiest in the United States in point of money available for investment. It is a mecca for the sale of securities, and an attractive base of operations for stock operators. A large industrial population, and many foreign-born citizens who yield easily to propositions with promises of large profits, is pointed to as increasing the attractiveness of the field from the point of view of the salesman and promoter.

### In Effect About Year

The Massachusetts law has been in effect scarcely more than a year, becoming operative on Aug. 27, 1921. The machinery for investigation, for registration and for administration of other details of the law did not get under way until after that date.

It was early revealed in connection with the administration of the statute that its effectiveness was seriously impaired by the fact that it was necessary to report to the Attorney-General cases where it appeared to the commission that the sale of certain securities was fraudulent or would result in fraud. The law provided that the Attorney-General would then bring action in the courts, a process which was found totally ineffective.

J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, recognized this disadvantage and recommended that an amendment to the law be enacted which would give the commission's finding final effect. He pointed out that in many cases the promoters of fraudulent securities or the registrants have no intention of resisting the finding of the commission. In many cases no parties can be found upon whom service in the equity proceedings can be made. Yet to give effect to the finding of the commission, it is necessary to bring a bill in equity.

Accordingly the General Court en-

acted an amendment which provides that an adverse finding of the commission results in the immediate suspension of the sale of the securities of the company in question. This law became effective on May 20, and under it the commission has acted in 17 cases and has heard a number more. Previous adverse action had been taken by the commission against companies with an aggregate authorized capital of \$53,560,000, but the loophole in the law had made this ineffective.

The records of the department show that the registrations of about 200 stock salesmen have been revoked since the inception of the law. This action was taken because of irregularities in their conduct, or because of failure to comply with requests of the department under the law.

According to Andrew A. Highlands, secretary, under whom the administration of the law directly falls, the department declares an income of approximately \$75,000 from fees paid by brokers, salesmen and companies registering under the act. The work of inspection is being carried on by Silas F. Waite and Edward Muldowney, and Mr. Highlands states that the commission finds that the works of the securities division has increased to such an extent that it is expected that another inspector will be asked for.

### Companies Affected

The companies whose securities have been banned since May 20, with their authorized capital, are as follows:

Acetone Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$7,500,000; Atlantic City Tire & Rubber Company, New Jersey, \$1,000,000; Airless Resilient Wheel Auto Company, Boston, \$300,000; Baromet Shoe Corporation, Brockton, Mass., \$2,000,000; Boston Copper-Silver Syndicate, Boston, \$400,000; Commercial Maritime Company, Boston, \$100,000; The Hysig Company, Plainfield, New Jersey, 25,000 shares with no par value; Liberty Motors of Boston, Inc., Boston, \$200,000; Paesano Hydraulic Power Company, Boston, \$10,000,000; People's Oil Production Company, Tigra, Tex., \$300,000; Standard Benefit Check Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$500,000; Super Saffee Ink Corporation, New York City, \$750,000; Texas California Oil & Mining Company, California, \$500,000; Universal Tide Power Company, Boston, \$10,000,000; Wetherell Production Company, Milagus, Tex., \$200,000; Ziegfeld Cinema Corporation, New York City, \$3,000,000; and Damiano Tide Power Company, Boston, \$100,000.

A number of companies have filed notice with the department that they have stopped the sale of their securities in Massachusetts. In some cases they were under investigation by the department and in other cases there was no explanation given for the withdrawal of the securities from sale.

**RHODES SCHOLARS ANNOUNCED**  
LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 14 (Special).—President Gray of Bates College announces three nominations for Rhodes scholarship examinations, Raymond Baker '22, famous as intercollegiate track champion now studying theology at University of Chicago. Owen Tracy '20, now at New Haven, Conn., and one son-in-law, C. E. Furinton of Lewiston.

## WOMEN'S WET LEAGUE OPERATES FROM NEW YORK SHERIFF'S OFFICE

(Continued from Page 1)

Hall of Records. The secretary-treasurer of the league is Miss Marie Doran, whose only address is given as "Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, N. Y." Hillside Avenue is a long thoroughfare, reaching 34 blocks in the Borough of Queens.

One reporter for The Christian Science Monitor visited Room 710 at 302 Broadway which he found to be the office of the Beverage News. There he was told that no definite information could be given out concerning the league, but "Miss Norton, president of the league, is a deputy sheriff," and could be found at the office of the sheriff.

Another reporter later found Miss Norton seated at the telephone switchboard in the office of the sheriff of New York County, and he received from her, supposedly surreptitiously, the literature already described as having precipitated the promised investigation by Mr. Nagle. Miss Norton appears to be ambitious to put the United States "right" by setting aside the prohibition and alleged "blue laws" in general, whatever the latter may happen to be, which she did not succeed in making clear to the interviewer. Asked if she conducted the business of the Anti-Fanatic League of Women from the sheriff's office, the president of that organization exclaimed:

"Oh, no, indeed, we handle our business from our office in Room 710 at 302 Broadway, just around the corner. It would never do to use these offices for that purpose, and I would not have Sheriff Nagle think I would do such a thing."

Beverage News Headquarters  
Asked how she happened to have lit-

erature on the premises, which might easily arouse suspicion, reply was made that only a little supply was on hand, all the business being transacted on Broadway, soon visited by this writer who found the Beverage News office to be a small room, and where he received scant information regarding Miss Norton's activities. He was referred back to her at the office of the sheriff.

Miss Norton admitted that the membership of the Anti-Fanatic League of Women, organized last May, has not gone beyond 400 names of women enrolled in various parts of the United States at a year dues. No other expense attaches to belonging to the league, according to Miss Norton, who added:

"All our printing of stationery and literature has been done free of cost by my friends who believe in me and what I am starting out to accomplish toward wiping out the prohibition and every 'blue law' that has been adopted in this country. I am for light wines and beer, which the people want and have a right to enjoy without interference from fanatics, who have made the present foolish laws of this free country. It is hard to make the women see things as they should, and that is why it has been slow work to enroll them in our organization to date. Ours is a national movement that is not receiving a dollar's worth of support from either brewery or distillery interests, and no contributions are accepted. Our only income is derived from the small annual membership dues."

Miss Norton professes to see no overlapping or duplication of effort on the part of the Anti-Fanatic League of Women with the operations of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

## BONE DRY SWEDEN SOON IS PREDICTED

One-Time United States Minister  
Says Recent Referendum Only  
'Temporary Setback'

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 14 (Special).—Absolute prohibition in Sweden is delayed a little but it will come in the long run, says William W. Thomas, for many years United States Minister to Sweden, who has just returned from a visit to that country. He says the prohibitionists need not be disheartened over the outcome of the recent referendum in which the wets won out by a small majority.

"This is only a minor setback to prohibition," he said with emphasis. "People in Sweden who understand the situation realize that it has little significance. It was merely a referendum to gather an expression of opinion, you know. It had no binding quality."

"Sweden has operated for as many years as I know anything about it—and my acquaintance with Sweden dates from the days of Abraham Lincoln—under restrictions which, while they did not bring absolute prohibition, did away with anything remotely resembling the liquor traffic, as it flourished in this country during the unrestricted days before the passage of the Volstead Act."

**Ardent Prohibition Sentiment**  
Sweden has her reformers, like every other country, and there is a very ardent sentiment for prohibition among them. These reformers, the leaders of the prohibition movement, believed that the time had come when the Swedish people would be willing to go on record as believing in absolute prohibition; would be willing to do away with wines and liquors of all kinds—even the mildest of alcoholic beverages.

"It was these people who promoted the idea of a prohibition referendum, but so sure were they of their ground, and so anxious were they to have the expression of opinion an honest one, that they made no very strenuous attempt to spread propaganda in their own behalf."

"On the contrary, the men who like their liquor, and the men and women who—like your anti-prohibitionists in this country—declare themselves in favor of beer and light wines, seized upon this as their opportunity."

**Had Strong Organization**  
"They perfected a strong organization. They waged a strenuous campaign. The anti-liquor forces, unfortunately, were not quite so wide awake, and the result was a small margin against prohibition. I think everyone was surprised that things turned out that way; the rank and file of the people, who had believed that prohibition would triumph; the prohibitionists, who thought their cause was certain of success; and most of all the liquor forces, who were putting up the fight of their lives, but had not in the least expected to win."

"I do not believe in any compromise on the liquor question. It will be the happiest day of my life when I see an absolute prohibition law in Sweden, and the prohibition law absolutely enforced in the United States. I admit, however, that the time is not quite ripe for such action in Sweden at the present moment."

"The prohibition forces must bide their time, but it need not be a long time. The vote was very close, and always it must be remembered that the anti-prohibition forces had the best organization and put up a strong campaign. With the prohibition forces usually well organized, the result might easily have been different. Next time they will have a strong organization at their command, and a prohibition charter will be written into the history of Sweden."

**SHOE WORKERS SET  
DEC. 11 FOR ELECTION**  
Election of general officers of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers Union of America, organized in Boston during the summer, has been set for Dec. 11.

Locals to be allowed to take part in the election must have made known their acceptance of the constitution and must have applied for a charter before Dec. 10. Action of the Haverhill (Mass.) Protective Shoe Union's delegates in recording protest relative to the disposition of its property rights amounting to \$100,000 is said to be established.

**Troops Are Withdrawn**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14.—Rhode Island national guard troops were withdrawn from strike duty in the Pawtuxet Valley today by order of Governor San Souci. They have been in field service since last February.

**Workers Vote to Stay Out**  
NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 14.—The loomfixers, carders and spinners of the Nashua Manufacturing Company and Jackson Company at meetings of their respective unions last night voted to "stay out of the mills and fight to a finish" until the eight-hour working schedule is granted. The strikers also demanded of the strategy board that a union employment bureau be established.

**FRANCE PUBLISHES  
BRADBURY PROJECT**

Opinion Against What Is Regarded as Equivalent of Five Years' Moratorium

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The French are not content with Sir John Bradbury's bold suggestion of what is equivalent to a five-year moratorium for Germany and the interested ministers met with Louis Barthou to prepare counter-proposals. These will be put forward next week. In the meantime, in spite of the original desire for secrecy, it has been resolved to publish the Bradbury project in summary. It may be said to contain three principal points, and is inspired chiefly by the success of the system of six months' bills which was recently adopted. Instead of being six months' bills, they will be five-year bills.

Sir John would suppress for five years all cash payments due from Germany and would replace them by bonds. These bonds would be remitted to the creditor country and might be discounted or negotiated in any way the recipient government thinks proper. Naturally the negotiating country would have to back the bonds. Even in regard to payments in kind, steps are being taken to prevent a depreciation of paper money. Apparently Germany is to remit bonds to be backed by the countries receiving reparations in kind and Germany will then attempt to have the bonds discounted by foreign banks, in order to pay German industrialists, without having recourse to inflation.

There is a complicated section which tends to substitute the gold mark for the paper mark in circulation. Altogether the memorandum presented fills 40 pages.

A curious French comment is that it is intended by England to prevent the conference of Brussels, which was to effect a comprehensive settlement. It is represented that England does not wish to discuss inter-allied debts and if she can get this five-year moratorium for Germany through, then there would be no urgent necessity for the Brussels meeting. But precisely on this point the French are raising difficulties and they declare that instead of discussing five-year bonds in commission, the subject should be referred to Brussels as a part of the greater scheme.

France is again working on a plan which would reduce the German debt in proportion as inter-allied debts were reduced, a plan she was preparing to bring forward at London when the Balfour note suddenly intervened.

**WOMEN'S COLLEGES  
SEEK TO PUT LIMIT  
ON NEW APPLICANTS**

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 14.—Methods of limiting the large number of applicants seeking admission annually to the women's colleges was a subject expected to be discussed thoroughly at the conference of four colleges, Wellesley, Vassar, Smith and Mt. Holyoke, in session today at Wellesley College library. Twelve delegates attended, including the presidents of the four colleges, Miss Ellen F. Pendleton of Wellesley, George Nettleton of Vassar, William A. Nellison of Smith and Miss Mary Woolley of Mt. Holyoke.

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## FUEL SITUATION IN STATE TENSE

Consumers Are Anxious to Know  
What They Can Expect

Interest of the citizens of Massachusetts centers in coal, coke and what action has been and will be taken by the special emergency fuel commission to assure Massachusetts consumers that they will not be victims of profiteering and speculative activities on the part of dealers handling these necessities.

According to the emergency fuel commission, the agreement reached by the federal fuel administrator fixing the maximum price of anthracite coal at \$9.25 at the mines will not effect the average price of coal in Massachusetts. It is pointed out, however, that the independent operators control about 20 per cent of the hard coal output and that the agreement reached brings this group into line with the larger group, which has been charging between \$8 and \$8.35 at the mine.

It is said that the supply of anthracite coal on hand in Massachusetts does not exceed one week's supply. In view of this, James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, has turned attention to the handling of substitutes in the present emergency. He has suggested that short-term prisoners at Deer Island be pressed into service for the "bagging" of coke now coming in. The Mayor also has received word from the Federal Fuel Administrator that there is no objection to use of a pocket at the navy yard for storage of coke purchased by the city.

Wood is being used by consumers in considerable quantity at present, and in many cases the price has soared to \$21 a cord. The emergency commission, although charged with administration of the general problem of fuel, remains silent with respect to wood. James J. Phelan, emergency commissioner, in whose hands has been placed the work of fuel administration, normally in the hands of Eugene C. Hultman, was not available today. He is expected at the office of the emergency commission "possibly" on Monday. In connection with wood, it is suggested that since the supply is of local production, it can be, as well, the subject of local regulation of price.

**STRIKE CONFERENCE  
PLAN IS SUBMITTED**  
MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 14.—A proposal for a joint conference between representatives of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and their former employees was submitted by the citizens' peace committee to the corporation officials and the textile strikers' executive board yesterday afternoon. Both parties asked for time to consider the proposition. The citizens' board will meet this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, at which time, it is thought, decisions will be received. Agent W. Parker Straw represented the Amoskeag in the absence of Treasurer Clifford C. Dumain at the conference between the citizens committee and the company.

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**PRICE OF MILK REDUCED**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 14.—Members of the Springfield district of the New England Milk Producers Association, in a meeting today with local milk dealers, reduced the price paid for surplus milk from 60 to 50 per cent, a meeting the first of the month. It was decided that the price paid to producers for milk would be raised from 7½ to 8½ cents.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14 (Special).—Returns of election officials to the office of the State Secretary indicate an increase in the number of electors in the State of 238 in the past two years. The total number of voters in Rhode Island is 202,264, of whom 84,245 are women. The number of women electors increased by 3409 during the two years; the number of men decreased by 1101.

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## PRIVATE INITIATIVE URGED IN AVIATION

National Air Association Warned  
Against Federal Control—  
Officers Installed

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14 (Special).—With the installation of the officers of the newly formed National Aeronautic Association the second Aero Congress came to an end today. Delegates to the congress were in session until 4 o'clock this morning electing their officers. Howard Coffin of Detroit was chosen president of the National Association.

The greatest need in the United States today, said Brig-Gen William Mitchell, assistant chief of the Army Air Service, in his address last evening, is the development of commercial aviation. To bring this about, he said, a complete survey of the situation is necessary as well as the establishment of airways all over the United States to Alaska, Panama and Caribbean ports.

**Private Ownership Urged**  
Cities, General Mitchell said, should build railroad terminals alongside ship docks and roof them over for airplanes, so that the transfer of freight from one type of transportation to another might be most easily effected. He added:

At present almost all our aviation is employed by the Government, dependent on political expediency and temporary whims of individuals. There has been and can be no consistent development of aviation under the present system. Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, spoke on the importance of the race meet at Selfridge Field as an aid in aerial developments.

Membership in the new national association was opened to women in the set of by-laws which was unanimously passed, and junior membership for persons under 18 years of age were created. The membership goal for the first year was set at 19,000.

Resolutions were passed favoring the establishment of a federal agency to govern aviation, requesting Congress to allow the Postoffice Department to enter into contract with the civil aircraft companies to carry the mails, urging Congress to make the necessary appropriations for experimentation and the development of aeronautics and encouraging the establishment of national guard air squadrons.

**Officers Named**  
Other officers elected were: B. M. Mulvihill, Pittsburgh, vice-president; B. F. Castle, New York, treasurer; and John B. Coleman, Sioux City, Ia., secretary.

The board of governors is composed as follows:

Porter H. Adams,



## MR. MERWIN TERMS PUBLIC ONLY EFFECTIVE FILM CENSOR

Prompt Response by Producers Assured If Patrons Make Wishes Known—Political Tendency Deplored

Motion picture producers are guided now in the making of their films by the tabulated weekly reports of the 15,000 exhibitors in the United States, and the surest method of improving motion pictures lies with the public itself, working through the exhibitors back of the producers, rather than through a politically appointed censor, according to Samuel Merwin, author and editor, several of whose books have been filmed.

This method, reaching the source of any evils which give impetus to the misguided demand for censorship in a futile endeavor to rid the industry of some evils, only the "lucky" hit into greater ones. Mr. Merwin said, is the solution for the present situation in motion picture making. He is strongly opposed to the establishment of what he feels are bureaucratic and arbitrary powers, which will tend to limit individuality and suppress freedom of expression.

### Knows Inside of Business

Having been connected with the motion picture industry through the filming of his books and having spent three months on the "Lucky" hit in California, Mr. Merwin speaks with authority on the methods of motion picture production, yet is not blinded to its present faults. He said:

A demand for better pictures, addressed by the more thoughtful public to the exhibitors, would not, as is supposed, in the hands of the exhibitors, think but would, if persistently and intelligently applied, reach the producers and bring about whatever change in the pictures is sought. Definite results of such a course would appear within three weeks, which cannot be accomplished by the establishment of some political bureau, or, worse yet, as proposed in the hands of a single political appointee, who obviously cannot represent the views of all the people as well as the exhibitors. The exhibitors, which is the right and duty of the citizens alone. Ample, not to say drastic, laws already exist for the suppression of all indecent films, and the people would only bring to bear their pressure in the right direction.

There is an alarming tendency in the United States at present to attempt to cure all ills through legislation. Whenever a person or a group of persons see something which he or they feel is wrong, the cry is, "Let us pass a law." This tendency, the establishment of countless petty bureaux to regulate the people and assume the responsibilities which are really theirs. When the law is passed and the additional machinery of government is established, the would-be reformers settle quietly back, having placed their responsibility on the shoulders of Uncle Sam. But they forget that in this case Uncle Sam is represented by the politicians.

Only Power in Public Sentiment  
This one nationality attempts to regulate another, one faction of this diversified country attempts to dictate to another, and dissatisfaction is the result. New laws are only interesting to politicians if they provide patronage, and they will only be enforced if there is a wave of public sentiment demanding it. We are too prone to pass up our responsibilities to some political "George," never stopping to consider who that individual will be—that right now he may be a Republican politician, next year a Democrat, and 10 years hence no one knows what. In establishing laws of arbitrary regulation as drastic as censorship, we are playing with forces much greater than we—we are children of the switchboard, thoughtlessly pulling at levers.

Such laws are generally passed through haste and impetuosity. People forget that the feature picture industry is only 10 years old. The mills of the gods still grind—public sentiment will not allow the feature pictures to become a thing which will cause the feeling of some people that they must protect children from pictures which would tend to lower their moral standards. That is a noble impulse, but it is strangely perverted when it attempts to shift the responsibility to the Government, which, in some vague way, it feels can afford the desired protection. No one will gainsay the fact that something should be done. The motion pictures are not all that they should be. Some need reformation and cleansing. And because most people think they are a distant, intangible thing—some inner group of men seated in some obscure office weaving strands of their ensnaring web like some great spider—they look to the Government as the only means of reaching the spider. They do not know that they themselves are the real directors of motion picture production.

Close Watch on Reception  
Yet they are the real directors, and for this reason: From a business standpoint the motion picture industry is admirably organized. Each of the 15,000 exhibitors in the country submits weekly an itemized report to the producers whose films he is showing, telling many things about each picture, such as the attendance, chance remarks of the audience in the corridor, films showing nearby which could have influenced attendance, and so forth. These reports are most carefully tabulated by the statistical departments of the producers, and the exact "batting average" of each film is determined. Many factors are taken into account, and the accuracy of this measurement

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be unfair to other dealers who have been held to their contracts. The Eastern Coal Company, asserting that market conditions left it no alternative than to furnish priority coal, billed the coal at an increased price, when it had contracted to furnish coal in the bins at \$8.10 and coal outside the school building at \$7.50.

## GREATER INTEREST IN FARMING NOTED

Better Exhibits and More People at Fairs One Indication

That the public attention, which has been called to the importance of an agricultural development of Massachusetts, to keep pace with industrial and commercial progress, has been productive, during the present year, of a more general and intelligent interest in farming problems and methods, is the conviction held by the State Department of Agriculture.

One of the foundations upon which the department bases this opinion is the result of recent fairs at which agricultural exhibits and interests played a major part. The department points out that these fairs were marked by finer fruits, bigger live stock, improved farming machinery, and better conditions on midways—invariably, yet not always creditable adjuncts of fairs.

Attendance at expositions also is regarded by the department as one of the most significant indications of interest. At the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield last month the total attendance was 256,000. Approximately 300,000 persons attended Brockton Fair during the five days on which it was held. Worcester, Northampton and Great Barrington report attendances that exceed any previous figures.

Tractors and mechanical farming implements are said to have come fully into their own at fairs this year. For example, the Worcester fair, which warrants the change the tractor appears to be taking the place of the horse. It is believed that this aid to efficiency and dispatch in farm work will result in the more extensive agricultural activity urged as essential to the future prosperity of Massachusetts.

Following the agricultural fairs will come the poultry exhibitions. The committee in charge of arranging the union indoor agricultural show will meet next week. This show will be held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, from Jan. 16 to 19, next. The corn show will be held at the same time.

At present, the department is directing particular attention to corn and to the question of finding constructive means of meeting the problem created by the activities of the corn borer. The delegation of agricultural officials, and others who investigated the ravages of the borer, are agreed that steps must be taken in protection of not only corn, but of many other plants, as well.

## PROHIBITION AIDS WELFARE WORK

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 14 (Special)—Drunkness was responsible for only five-eighths of 1 per cent of the cases handled by the Associated Charities here during the year ending Oct. 1, 1922, according to the report of the Rev. Charles P. Hall, superintendent of the association, recently made public. This statement in his report was emphasized to show the effect of prohibition in the district. Before the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, it was stated, the Associated Charities were forced to assist numerous families where the wage earner incapacitated himself through drink.

INJUNCTION VIOLATION CHARGED  
CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 14—Following a conference with Mayor Henry E. Chamberlain relative to charges by the city's chief executive that Concord railroad shompen strikers had violated the terms of the federal injunction, United States Marshal Thomas B. Donnelly yesterday communicated the information to Washington. He will act in accordance with instructions received from federal officials, the marshal said.

NEW SCHOOL OFFICES SOUGHT  
WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 14 (Special)—The plan to provide a special administration building outside of the city hall for the school department will come before the city council at the next session Monday night. The department has which a business manager and many additional departments to provide for each year, feels the need of more room than can be allotted it in the municipal building.

## WOMEN'S POLITICS SCHOOL HAS ENROLLED 200 STUDENTS

Courses Illustrating Growth of Democratic Ideals Open Wednesday With Leading Educators in Charge

That government is essentially a business to be participated in by every intelligent voter, and not an inscrutable mystery held in fee by politicians for the furtherance of their personal ambitions, and that college women and the woman voter must learn to draw intelligent distinctions in order to promote good government by the ballot, is given as the primary motive for the School of Politics and Government to be conducted at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Oct. 18-20, by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Each day will have three sessions, each session featuring by round tables of practical value, supplemented by addresses. Dr. LeBaron Russell Briggs, president of Radcliffe, will welcome the students, and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard will deliver the first address on "Building the Federal Constitution."

Enrollment Reaches 200  
The success of this school, meant primarily for women voters, but made to include men as well, is assured. Registrations and inquiries are pouring into the state headquarters of the league, and today the civic director, Mrs. Trueworthy White, announced an enrollment of 200 students.

Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, Holyoke, Mass., who, as chairman of the American Citizenship Committee which acts for the league in organizing the school, has had much responsibility in getting the school under way, says:

It would be difficult to imagine a better opportunity for an intensive course in American government and politics. No school in the country could present a finer course of instruction than that offered by the Harvard and Radcliffe faculty who are to be the speakers.

In this day of critical need of good citizenship, the League of Women Voters could not render a finer service than this opportunity which they are offering women—and the men—of the State. Some of us who are not free to attend every session wish that we might not miss one of them. From the opening until the closing address by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the League of Women Voters, there will be an unusual opportunity both to be informed and inspired.

### Story of Freedom's Growth

The program is arranged in logical sequence beginning with a study of the constitutional backgrounds of political freedom. Following the address by Professor Hart a round table discussion on the fundamentals of American Citizenship will be led by John H. Mahoney, professor of education, Boston University, and director of extension courses, Harvard University. The afternoon session will include addresses by Zechariah Chafee, professor of law, Harvard University, on "Growth of Public Opinion in Democracies," and Roscoe Pound, dean of the faculty of law, Harvard University, on "Personal Rights and Social Justice." Francis B. Sayre, assistant professor of law, Harvard University, will preside at a round table on "Constitutional Amendments vs. Statute Law," and Dr. Woolley will talk on phases of leadership in good government.

Thursday's program is concerned with vital and constructive consideration of public opinion and popular government. The pivotal subjects and speakers are: "New Political Powers of the People," by Walter Millard, secretary, Proportional Representation League; "Are Political Parties a Necessary Evil?" by Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government, Harvard University; "Some Ethical Problems of Industry," by Richard Clark Cabot, professor of social ethics, Harvard University;

"The Newer Forms of City Government," by William B. Munro, professor of municipal government, Harvard University; "Is the United States a Federation of Sections or a Federation of States?" illustrated by lantern slides, by Frederic J. Turner, professor history, Harvard University.

Problems for Discussion  
Round table discussions will concern "Budgets, State and Federal," Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government, Harvard University, and "Some Ethical Problems of Industry," Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and Mrs. LaRue Brown, chairman child welfare committee, National League of Women Voters.

Popular support and public control of general welfare, will be presented in several phases. The five principal topics are: "American Railroads: Government Control and Reconstruction Policies," by William James Cunningham, James J. Hill professor of transportation, Harvard University; "Women's New Relation to Public Questions," by Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters; "Results Obtained from the Budget System in Massachusetts," by Benjamin Loring Young, Speaker of the House, General Court of Massachusetts, and "Popular Education in Democracy," by Henry W. Holmes, dean of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University. Among the round table talks is the one led by Mrs. Walter B. Cannon, on the subject of "Need We Fear Paternalism?"

## WOMEN'S CLUBS TO DECIDE POLICY

Presidents' Conference Will Consider Legislative Program

Two legislative policies, one of which will be adopted for the year's work, are to be discussed at the presidents' conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in Boston next Wednesday. One proposition is wholly educational, confining the work to lines of legislation pertaining to women and children and other subjects of special interest, discussing both sides of such vital questions as are before the state and Federal Government. The other is the traditional program of picking out a few bills upon which to concentrate asking the clubs to endorse them and trying to interest legislators in them.

The full meeting of the federation in Roxbury on Nov. 23 will be followed by a mothercraft and child welfare conference on Dec. 5, to develop several new lines of child-welfare activities in the State. Emphasizing the importance of little things, many of the clubs have organized a volunteer service exchange. One of its objects is to bring together those seeking help, and those who can render service and need the remuneration. Another is to see that those who will be cheered by a friendly visit or an hour's reading shall receive that attention from some one able to give it. Clubs are also appointing committees for co-operation with former service men.

The education committees of clubs throughout the State are requested to bring the subject of international relations before their clubs and before their communities to the end that friendly relations with other nations should be promoted by intelligent interest and by a desire that disputes between nations be settled by boards of arbitration, councils of conciliation, or international law, and that there may be an increasing demand for "the creation of a code of inter-

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4 Cloths 81x81.....	\$27.00	\$19.75

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national law that shall outlaw war, and for the establishment of an International Court of Justice in which quarrels between nations may be and must be settled." Mrs. E. M. Hobart of Plymouth is chairman of this department.

## NEW ENROLLMENT RECORD FOR YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14—The enrollment at Yale University is 4076, according to figures published in the Yale Daily News today. The total establishes a new record for Yale, topping the pre-war registration by about \$60. It is an increase of about 450 over a year ago.

The freshman class is 879, which is 170 more than last year. More than 700 of the entering class were admitted without conditions, it was said, passing the most stringent entrance requirements ever enforced at Yale. The enrollment in Yale College is given as 1184, Sheffield Scientific School 640, Law School 234, School of Music 200, Medical School 197, Divinity School 197, Art School 102, School of Forestry 31.

### SENATOR MOSES TO RUN AGAIN

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 14—At the 27th annual college night here last night, 2500 students of Dartmouth College heard United States Senator George H. Moses declare that he would be a candidate for re-election in 1926. In addressing the student body and alumni, Senator Moses denounced what he termed "the greatest evil in the United States today, the powerful influences wielded by the organized minorities, such as labor unions" and urged Dartmouth men to prepare to meet the evil.

### CANDIDATE ON WET PLATFORM

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 14 (Special)—Although dry leaders are not disposed to view his candidacy seriously, James E. Kennedy, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the first district, has announced that he will pursue a vigorous campaign for election on a wet platform. This district is strongly Republican and leaders of the party are confident that Frederick G. Fleetwood, the Republican nominee, will be elected easily even if his opponent were able to stir up an organized anti-prohibition movement.

### OPERATORS AID MEMBER

Boston telephone operators, gathered last night at Tremont Temple in the largest meeting since their strike of 1919, voted almost unanimously to give moral, financial and legal aid to Miss May E. Matthews in her fight against removal from the Boston Telephone Operators Union on charges of disloyalty. Miss Matthews had filed a bill in the Suffolk County Superior Court against officers of the union seeking to restrain them from removing her on grounds which the operators declared to be jealousy of her popularity.

### DRY LAW VIOLATORS INDICTED

Nearly 300 persons are charged with violations of the Volstead Act in the list of indictments returned by the federal grand jury, now in session at Boston. No bills were returned in 45 cases. Among those indicted are the owners of the Napoli Restaurant, Boston.

## MUSIC

### Ukrainian National Chorus Heard in Boston

The Ukrainian National Chorus, conducted by Alexander Koshetz and assisted by Oda Slobodskaja, soprano, gave a concert last night in Symphony Hall. The program, too long for quotation, consisted of Ukrainian folk songs sung by the chorus and arias and songs by Russian composers sung by Miss Slobodskaja. The singing of this chorus has met with extraordinary success wherever it has been heard, if the reports concerning it have been accurate. It is composed of a relatively small number of singers, singers evidently untrained in the art of singing as it is commonly understood. The quality of tone, while in many respects different from that of choirs of more expert singers, is nevertheless pleasing. To this novel tonal quality, and to the character of the folk melodies which it sings, may be attributed much of its effectiveness. As a matter of fact, the sopranos are often shrill and the altos weak. The tenors and basses are by far the better portion of the singers. However, as regards variety of tone coloring, perfection of nuance and rhythmic feeling it far surpasses any chorus which has been heard here in recent years. The pieces it sings are cleverly made arrangements of Ukrainian folk melodies. Naturally they lose much of their effectiveness through being sung in an unfamiliar tongue, yet for all that they are imaginative and stimulating. To ears long accustomed to the restrictions of our major and minor modes they open up a vast store of melodic and harmonic material as yet little exploited by the composers of the schools and are a refutation of the charge that the progress of music lies in the direction of out and out cacophony.

Miss Slobodskaja sang arias by Glinka, Dargomizsky and Moussorgsky and songs by Cal, Glasounoff, Tchaikowsky and Rimsky-Korsakoff. Strangely enough, the song by Tchaikowsky, so often accused of being unduly influenced by non-Russian composers, sounded the most characteristically Russian. Miss Slobodskaja sang with skill and in spite of the handicap of singing in an unfamiliar language contrived to make the moods of her songs clear. The concert was unduly prolonged by two tedious waltzes.

S. M.

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Gray Squirrel Chokers.....	\$10.00	\$12.75	\$15.00
Stone Marten Chokers.....	\$25.00	\$24.75	\$37.50
Stone Marten Two-Skin Scarfs.....	\$50.00	\$49.50	\$75.00
Baum Marten Two-Skin Scarfs.....			\$75.00
Mink Chokers.....	\$15.00	\$19.75	\$25.00
Mink Two-Skin Scarfs.....		\$30.00	\$50.00
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## NATION TO FOCUS ITS ATTENTION UPON MANAGEMENT FOR A WEEK

Every Phase of Industry Will Be Represented at Series of  
Important Meetings Now Being Arranged

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Business men, workers, shop keepers, bankers, lawyers, merchants, teachers, and economists will participate in the "Management Week" meetings, to be held in various cities of the United States from Oct. 16-21, under the joint auspices of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Taylor Society, and the Society of Industrial Engineers.

Chambers of commerce, Rotary clubs and Labor organizations also are included in the program, which covers the whole field of management in industry, including production, labor, costs, stores, advertising, sales, technical matters, and financing and banking.

A principal topic of discussion at the meetings will be "Standards for Measuring the Value of the Work of a Manager or of Management," involving the operating problems of the Nation's industrial organizations. "The interest in Management Week has become so great that it has been necessary to divide the United States into districts, to each of which has been assigned a regional chairman whose duty it is to see that proper arrangements for meetings, etc., are made in the various localities and the programs in these different localities are properly co-ordinated," said the announcement issued from the national headquarters of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. "So much interest has been evinced by engineers and others abroad that the plan is rapidly developing into an 'International Management Week.'"

### Big Meeting Scheduled

New York, Chicago, Indianapolis, Ind.; Boston, Buffalo, N. Y.; Cincinnati, O.; Atlanta, Ga., and Cleveland, O., will hold some of the biggest meetings of the week. Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, will be the principal speaker at the Indianapolis meeting, Oct. 18, which will be held in the Claypool Hotel jointly with the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, and which will be followed by a dinner to be attended by many leading engineers of the middle west. Mr. Schwab's subject will be "Management."

The New York meeting will be held in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-Ninth Street, Oct. 17. The principal speaker will be L. P. Alford, senior vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and editor of Management Engineering. Mr. Alford's topic will be "Ten Years' Progress in Management." Boston engineers will gather at two meetings to be held at Harvard University at 2:30 p. m. and 8 p. m. on Oct. 19, the subject being "Management as Related to the Business Cycle." The Harvard meetings will be held in conjunction with the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Taylor Society, Society of Industrial Engineers, Boston Association of Stock Exchange Firms, Massachusetts Bankers Association, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and with the Harvard University committee on economic research.

Chicago will observe Management Week on Oct. 15, when "Management" will be discussed at a noon meeting of the Chicago Association of Commerce at the Hotel LaSalle, and in the evening in the Auditorium Hotel at a session to be held jointly with the Western Society of Engineers, the Taylor Society, and the Society of Industrial Engineers. A third meeting will be held on Oct. 20.

Dean Kimball to Make Addresses  
Dean Dexter S. Kimball of Cornell University, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, will speak in the following places: Pennsylvania State College, Oct. 16; Cincinnati, O., Oct. 19; Columbus, O., Oct. 20. Another speaker at Columbus will be John Younger of Cleveland, O.

Several Connecticut cities will hold management meetings. L. P. Alford will speak before the Meriden Branch of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on Oct. 16. Before the New Haven branch on Oct. 23, "Some National Aspects of the Labor Problem" will be discussed. Meetings also will be held by the New Britain and Waterbury branches of the society.

A dinner meeting will be held in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 24. The speaker will be Prof. W. W. McLaurene of the Georgia School of Technology. A discussion will be led by Frank H. Neeley and Prof. J. P. Cannon. "Factory Management" will be the topic of the Colorado engineers at a Denver meeting at the Metropole Hotel, Oct. 27. The Cleveland (O.) Engineering Society will join with the other participating societies at a meeting on Oct. 17. John Lyle Harrington of Kansas City, Mo., president-elect of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, will address the Associated Engineering Societies of St. Louis on Oct. 20.

C. B. Wilson of Willys-Overland Company will address a noon meeting at Toledo, O., Oct. 13, to be held in connection with the Rotary Club. Mr. Wilson's subject will be "Factory Management." Engineers of the Tri-Cities will gather at the Chamber of Commerce, Davenport, Ia., on Oct. 17. Other meetings will be held at Baltimore, Md.; Birmingham, Ala.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Lincoln, Neb.; Portland, Ore.; Plainfield, N. J.; Providence, R. I.; San Francisco, Cal.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Seattle Wash., and Roanoke, Va.

Other Meetings Being Arranged  
The engineers of western Washington will gather at the Engineers Club, Seattle, at 8 p. m. on Oct. 20, when the Syracuse meeting also will be held. The Providence meeting will take place Oct. 31, probably in co-operation with the Providence Engineering Society. P. A. Wickes, chief engineer of the Willamette Iron & Steel Works, and C. E. Newlands, manager of the Oregon Portland Cement Company, will speak before the Portland (Ore.) engineers.

A feature of Management Week will

be the ninth national convention of the Society of Industrial Engineers to be held at the Hotel McAlpin, New York, Oct. 18, 19 and 20. This convention, it is announced, will be open to everyone interested in the advancement of the science of management and the prosperity of American industry.

The major subject will be "Economics of Industry," and sectional meetings will be held for managing executives, sales managers, accountants, industrial relations directors and educators. "How Can We Reduce Production Costs?" and "How Can We Keep the Worker Contented?" will be discussed by two executives and two workmen, followed by a general discussion. The convention will include an exhibition of labor-saving and fatigue-eliminating equipment for factory and office.

An announcement by the Society of Industrial Engineers takes up a statement in the report of the Committee on Elimination of Waste in Industry of the Federated American Engineering Societies, appointed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to the effect that "Over 50 per cent of the waste in industry can be placed at the door of management and less than 25 per cent at the door of labor." The society's announcement said:

This is a severe indictment of management, and even though we do not admit the full charge, we cannot deny that management in some respects has been inefficient and has not always given sufficient thought to its responsibilities.

### WOMAN WINS TELEGRAPH TEST

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Sending 2388 words an hour on a Siemens printer, Erna Bansemer, of Breslau, won the speed championship of an international telegraphic competition held here recently. The second prize also went to a German woman. Of 72 prizes offered, German contestants captured more than a third. The chief awards fell to competitors of the various nationalities as follows: To Italians for the Morse apparatus; to Germans for the Hughes, the Siemens, and for radio; to Spanish for the Baudot, and to Danish for the Wheatstone. Oskar Schindler, of Vienna, won the master-telegraphist trophy for being a prize-winner on three different types of apparatus.

## World Joins With Spain to Honor First Seaman to Encircle Globe

Juan Sebastian Elcano, 400 Years Ago, Came Sailing  
Home After Adventurous Voyage Lasting Three Years

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 19 (Special Correspondence).—Celebrations of a remarkable character, with which the greater part of the civilized world has officially associated itself, have taken place here and at the little port of Guetaria, only a few miles away on this northern coast of Spain, in remembrance of the return to his native land of Juan Sebastian Elcano, born at Guetaria, after circumnavigating the globe for the first time in history.

That was 400 years ago. Elcano, on the ship Victoria, reached San Sebastian de Barrameda in the south of Spain on Sept. 6, 1522, after an adventurous voyage which had lasted only 18 days short of three years. On that expedition, there had sailed originally five ships, under the command of the Portuguese, Fernando de Magallanes, with a total crew of 237. Magallanes was one of the great majority who never returned; only 18 men in the Victoria came back to Sanbucar to tell one of the most thrilling tales of exploration and adventure ever recorded.

Spain has been proud indeed in her celebration of this fourth centenary. In it participated the King and Queen, representatives of the navies of the United States, England, France, Italy, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Japan, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, Brazil and other countries, while the cruiser España, which led the Spanish fleet, with the monarch on board, was accompanied by naval units from the United States, England, France and Portugal.

### Signal Achievement Celebrated

Splendid as has been the celebration, more would have been made of it by the world in general, without a doubt, had the world at present been less distracted, for the significance of this achievement was very great. Nearly half a century back a famous Spanish author, Juan Valera, wrote upon it in these terms: "Were modern service and philosophy and all of which the present age can boast, called upon to indicate when they had their origin, what day from which they began to reckon the years of the new era, that which positivists call the age of reason, as opposed to the age of faith, it would be that this new era did not open on the day on which Baco published his 'Novum Organum,' nor that when Descartes' 'Methode' made its appearance, but on Sept. 6, 1522, when Juan Sebastian Elcano reached Sanbucar de Barrameda in the Victoria."

At San Sebastian and Guetaria in these recent days, the tale has been told, officially and otherwise, in all the richness of its detail, and there has been an attempt by pageants to hint, at least, of the magnitude of the achievements and adventures of Elcano. It was on Aug. 10, 1519, that the little Victoria and the Santiago, with Magallanes in command and Elcano at that time master of the Cocepcion, set forth upon their long and adventurous cruise.

The first difficulties arose when, on the South American coast, it was proposed to winter there. Many of the officers and crew of the little fleet appealed to him to turn back, which he refused to do, taking the most drastic measures against a mutiny that arose. At length Magallanes rounded Cape Horn and bore up the Straits of Magellan, as they are called after him, on the other side, though before he came out into the open Pacific—where, let it be remembered now, he

## REALTY BOARDS DISCUSS ZONING

Also Consider Licensing System  
at New York Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Application of the "zoning system" to large cities, similar to the plan now in effect here, and the licensing of real estate brokers, as required in New York, are two of the chief topics of discussion at the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, in session today at the Hotel Commodore. The convention will end tonight with a banquet at which the Real Estate Board of New York City will be host. Business management, industrial property, farm values and property ownerships are other subjects which have been brought up at business meetings of the real estate men. Nathaniel J. Upham, president of the organization, is here from Duluth, Minn., with W. E. Lyons, secretary, of Kansas City, Mo., and Hiram S. Cody, treasurer, of Chicago. The officers-elect for 1923 are: President, L. P. Eppich, Denver, Col.; secretary, W. H. Hall, Philadelphia; treasurer, Hiram S. Cody, Chicago; vice-presidents, J. W. Hannauer, St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Schaaf, Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. H. Garfield, Rochester, N. Y.; R. D. Matthews, Memphis, Tenn.; E. F. Carey, Providence, R. I.; W. C. Thompson, Hamilton, Ont.; A. J. Simonson, Denver, Col., and Raymond T. Cragin, Cleveland, O.

## POLAND TAKES STEP TOWARD PROHIBITION

WARSAW, Oct. 3.—Poland took a new step toward prohibition today by the organization of a governmental commission to restrict the liquor traffic. The commission will set up a nation-wide machine with sub-committees in every district, having powers to grant or cancel licenses. The scheme is under the general direction of the Ministry of Health.

### NATIONAL CHAMBER TO MEET

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which for the first time in its history will hold its annual convention here on May 7-10, 1923, will bring some 5000 delegates from all parts of the country representing over 1000 commercial and trade organizations. The convention will hold eight large group sessions simultaneously at the Waldorf Hotel.

Make a point of visiting the Exhibition and Entertainment of the Federation  
for the Support of the Jewish Philanthropic Societies, at the  
Hotel Pennsylvania, October 16th to 19th, inclusive

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

America's Magazine of Verse,  
Poetry, Passes Tenth Year

Chicago, Oct. 10  
Special Correspondence  
AMERICA'S magazine of verse, Poetry, has just celebrated the completion of its first decade. Up to its appearance American poets were forced to submit their poems to the general magazines which usually used them for "fillers" and page-end pieces.

And then came Harriet Monroe, a true pioneer, with her comprehension of this lack, and a visionary's urge to meet the need. She conceived the idea of a magazine devoted solely to poetry. Convinced that this was the only available solution, she approached H. C. Chatfield-Taylor who suggested a means of financing the venture. One hundred subscribers were to be obtained who would each give \$50 a year for five years. So Miss Monroe started out to find the subscribers. To her considerable surprise she found the Chicago business and professional men whom she interviewed far more receptive than she had expected. The daring aptness of the unique project appealed to them. As Miss Monroe says: "They were not daunted by this little venture for 'the Cinderella of the arts,' and willingly put their names on its honor roll."

After this initial success, a prospectus was sent to the poets informing them of the new magazine that offered them "a chance to be heard in their own place, without the limitations imposed by the popular magazine." That is to say, they were to appeal to an audience particularly interested in verse. Furthermore, all poets were welcome no matter what their school providing, of course, that what they wrote was poetry; long or short, narrative or lyric poems—modern or classic in subject—were acceptable. The new magazine furnished them an open field as there were no strictures or policies beyond the admitted purpose of achieving recognition for the art by placing it before the public on a par with the other arts in America. It was to gain this result by exemplifying the best attainments in English verse (the magazine has never been confined to the work of American poets.)

As Miss Monroe says Poetry was either conceived at the right moment or it created that moment, for ever since its start it has been in the van of the new movement. Miss Monroe remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that "present-day or rather modern discussions have found their way into its pages, poetic prose and verse libre being representative." In the second number the word "Imagistes" appeared for the first time in any publication. Poetry, true to its untrammeled precepts, has thus been the cradle of much of the modern thought.

In consequence of its open-minded and generous attitude, Poetry has had the privilege of introducing to the public many who are now well-known poets. The second number introduced Richard Aldington, the Imagist. The third contained Tagore's first English translations of his own works, printed a year before he received the Nobel prize and a little before the India Society of London privately printed a translation of the "Gitanjali." It is interesting to note that the magazine has printed translations from 18 foreign languages. Vachel Lindsay was given in the fourth issue with his poem "General William Booth Enters into Heaven." H. D., the Imagist, appeared at the same time. During the second year Helen Hoyt and Margaret Widdemer were "found," also D. H. Lawrence. Then in March, 1914, Carl Sandburg startled the poetical world with his poem "Chicago." Comment was made because it afterward won the Levinson prize. There have been many newcomers since then, for the editors are continuing their policy of giving young poets an opportunity. The tenth anniversary number welcomes two not heard from before.

Another tangible result is in the awarding of prizes. The Levinson award of \$200 is a direct outcome of Poetry's founding. Also the Pulitzer

foundation recently added a prize for verse. At the time the Pulitzer will was made, in 1908, prizes were set aside for all the literary arts, but no mention was made of poetry. The magazine's endeavor to make the public realize that this art is as vital to national well-being as inventions, for instance. While there is a growing change in the general attitude—indicative of the change is the fact that now one no longer seeks for one's modern verse in the dark corners of the bookshop, but finds it in a place of prominence—the poet's indispensable contribution merits more and larger endowments.

Now at its tenth anniversary Berry finds it is creating that public it wished and that it is meeting a need. To begin with it meets the need of the young poet not yet strong enough to venture forth, to whom a helping hand comes as the greatest inspiration he could have. The groups of young poets still in their respective colleges feel toward Poetry as toward a friend; it is part of their lives. Miss Monroe pictures another aspect of its use in telling about a young Englishman in Port Said who submitted a group of poems contained in the tenth anniversary number. A note accompanied the verses which said: "I don't know whether these are poetry or not, but a friend showed me a copy of your magazine and I decided to offer them." Another man wrote: "Here in China you are my only contact with the new poets, the new ideas." Miss Monroe constantly receives poems from all over the world, even such places as Madrid and Tasmania.

Moreover, Poetry acts as a spur to our own countrymen; it has penetrated the outlying districts and is having a leavening influence on the artistic impulses in the non-art centers. Lew Saret after a recent lecture trip in Iowa wrote Miss Monroe about his gratifying observations. He found a much-used copy of Poetry in the public library at Council Bluffs and was informed of the demand for the magazine. At Clear Lake he was surprised to find some women who were very familiar with his poems; they were librarians in Mason City who read the magazine each month and who said that many people read it. This shows that it is reaching others, beside artists and "intellectuals." It is molding the artistic perceptions of many who belong to the "crowd." Which points to the fact that there is more inner light in America than the "intellectuals" will admit.

Referring to such facts Miss Monroe says: "If America is ever to have a rich spiritual life and to express that life in art, this art must come, not from super-civilized coteries, but from the vital strength of the Nation. The spiritual enrichment of Gopher Prairies is the great problem, the stimulation of faith in the heart of the people—faith in their power not only to perceive but to create beauty. If Poetry is one of the quickening influences which will make a vital people aware of its imaginative and creative power, then we may feel indeed that our 10 years of labor have not been thrown away."

In the light of what Poetry has accomplished—for it is a real force in our national life today—it behooves us to remember the dreamer of this dream come true. Because Harriet Monroe was a visionary, because a strong woman built out of her enthusiasm and faith a living idea, we have this magazine. Harriet Monroe has done a truly poetic thing for the poets; she has helped smooth their way. Lucky is the art or cause that has a fervent-hearted woman to grasp its meaning, to foresee its reality, for then the cause progresses.

The profits of the magazine go toward paying the poets better prices for their verse. Miss Monroe feels that they should receive as much for their work as do other artists, and hopes that this time will come.

P. O. W.



Photograph by Loomis Bowes Studio

Miss Harriet Monroe

Opening Concert of  
Boston Symphony Season

The first symphony concert of the season was given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, yesterday afternoon. The program:

Berlioz—"Fantastic" Symphony.  
Boschi—"Theme with variations," op. 131.  
Wagner—"Prelude to 'The Mastersingers of Nuremberg'."

For many years past it has been the custom to open the Symphony concerts with one of Beethoven's Symphonies. Yesterday Beethoven's name did not appear on the program, and this omission was not altogether unwelcome. Great as his symphonies are, they may occasionally be spared to advantage, only to be heard again after a lapse of time with renewed interest. Yesterday the Romanticists were in full possession of the field, for Boschi, although not of the middle of the last century, is yet of a romantic turn and contrives to evade, in an eminently classical form, the dullness of classical pedantry.

Berlioz, even at this late day, has not received due recognition of his genius. Together with that of Liszt, his music has caused discussion and often times violent opposition whenever it has been played. From the days when his first compositions were performed he has been accused of various musical sins, among them lack of melody, incorrect harmony, disregard of the sacred canons of form, dependence upon literary explanations for the effect of his music, in short a whole category of crimes and misdemeanors which have caused the purists to raise their hands in horror whenever his music is played or his name mentioned. Of one thing alone he was conceded to be master—the art of orchestration. Now a new fault has been found in his music—it is old-fashioned. Yet here in Boston, at least, this lack of understand-

ing has been due in great measure to performances which were not in the proper spirit of his works. It has remained for Mr. Monteux, with all due respect to his illustrious predecessors as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to reveal to us the real Berlioz and more particularly the real "Fantastic" Symphony.

Yesterday was his second performance of this symphony and in spite of the excellence of the first, given some two years ago, it was an even more illuminating one. Mr. Monteux undoubtedly has the proper tradition for the interpretation of this symphony, trained as he has been in the school of Colonne, but more than the bare details of tempo, he has caught the real romantic spirit of 1830 and the underlying sincerity which animated the composers and writers of that time. His reading of the symphony, therefore, never became bombastic or inflated, and carefully avoided anything bordering on the theatrical or melodramatic. This must have been no easy task, for Berlioz, with his dreams and passions, his sunsets and thunder storms, his shepherds, his scaffolds and witches, might easily be made ridiculous were it not that Mr. Monteux realizes that all these things were serious realities to the youth of 27 who pictured them with such convincing skill in the year 1830. And so he and the orchestra were able to make us feel again the stir of new life which in those already far-off years was beginning to throw off the shackles of a decaying classicism and inaugurating that great artistic movement which has not even yet entirely exhausted itself. Such a symphony, in such eloquent performance, was indeed a fitting opening for a new musical season.

Boschi's Variations, 10 in number, are modern in spirit without being distressingly so. All 10, with the exception of the first, are given each a definite character, as Scherzo, Elegy, Pastorale, and so forth. They are brilliantly orchestrated and the composer has so skillfully merged one into the other that the fragmentary character so often felt in pieces in this form is not noticeable. Wagner's sonorous Prelude brought the concert to a close.

The orchestra in personnel is practically unchanged from last season. This is as it should be, for the players

are becoming more and more responsive, and the orchestra as a whole has attained, to all intents and purposes (in fact, in some respects it surpasses), its technical proficiency of the past. Mr. Monteux was warmly received. The audience of these concerts are apparently coming to realize the merits of this talented artist, who has never attempted to gain their confidence and approval other than through his sincere devotion to the cause of art.

S. M.

## Books and Bookmen

The road of Rudyard Kipling is well marked nowadays; no more do reviewers rise to proclaim him radical, no more do cautious folk find fault with his fine old tales. His books are contemporary classics and out of them all Doubleday, Page & Co. have made up two Kipling Anthologies, the one of prose, the other of verse. Chopped and chipped, the poetry loses much. Two stanzas serve the Ballad of East and West, one verse does The Mary Gloster, the Gipsy Trail has two. And what magic lies in Mandalay done down to a single stanza? Kipling's verse needs flow and full flow. Condensed, it holds some savor of old times, but lacks and loses as much more. A verse here, a verse there, it is as disappointing as a condensed novel. And this is by no means merely confined to Kipling; cut Noyes' "Highwayman" as much and you have left the merest memory of a fine ballad.

Naturally the prose is better, there are passages in Kipling that stubbornly stay in memory: Kim and the Kashmiri Serai, "William the Conqueror," "Soldiers Three" and many another. "Captains Courageous" is here and "From Sea to Sea." There are bits that some of us like and bits that all of us like, but whether or not it is better to divide Kipling and dish him out piecemeal is a difficult riddle to answer.

James K. Hackett May  
Play Hamlet in Paris

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Firmen Gémier, who is now director of the Odéon, told The Christian Science Monitor that James K. Hackett may appear during the season at the Odéon. It is a notable event that the American actor should be invited to play on the Paris stage, but it will be remembered that last year Hackett and Gémier appeared together in a series of Shakespearean plays, including "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Macbeth." Certainly it is an unusual tribute to Mr. Hackett that he should be asked to produce "Hamlet" at the Odéon and there is also a possibility of his appearance as Shylock, one of Gémier's roles. Mr. Hackett has practically completed, though his definite decision will not be given until after further consideration.

## M. Gatti-Casazza Arrives

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence).—Gustavo Gatti-Casazza, director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, arrived this morning on the France and was greeted at the pier by members of his office staff and a number of his artists. Mr. Gatti-Casazza has spent the past few months at his home in Ferrara, Italy, although he has maintained business headquarters all the time at Milan. He made a short call at Paris and a two weeks visit in Vienna early in the summer. He heard many singers in the course of his stay and is understood to have engaged certain of those whose voices struck him favorably to take part in Metropolitan performances next season or the season after. For he is known to take options on the services of men and women of the opera in Europe or actually to sign contracts with them a long while in advance of their appearance in the United States. On the way back to New York, he made a second call at Paris.

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## "The Old Homestead" as Film Play

New York, Oct. 13

Special Correspondence

DENNIS THOMPSON'S bucolic play, "The Old Homestead," entertained the American public for 32 years and the public in many other countries. It was "revived" on Broadway, at the Capitol Theater, this week, and came back to the public so bedecked and refurbished, so inconspicuously old-fashioned in the midst of modernity, that it was hard to recognize it as the old favorite which had stirred hearts and brought tears to countless eyes many years ago. It seemed as out of place as an old miniature hang in a room of futurist paintings, because it came back to the public as a photoplay, and reached out again to the audiences through the medium of the most modern of the arts—the motion picture.

It is a Paramount picture, directed by James Cruze, and is dignified by the acting of such favorites as Theodore Roberts, George Fawcett, Harrison Ford and T. Roy Barnes. Therefore it goes without saying that as far as directorial ability, intelligent acting and beautiful photography can make a picture a success, this picture will have a real career. But perhaps audiences have grown more sophisticated; perhaps hearts are not so easily stirred by time-worn melodrama as in the days when Dennis Thompson made Uncle Josh Whitcomb a figure to be beloved and wept over; for in some way the familiar situations failed to grip the imagination as they once did.

The story is too familiar to need repetition. All the good old material that has served so long and so well in many melodramas on the stage are used in this film. There is the kind, aimless and lovable Uncle Josh, who gives to tramps and hides his promiscuous charities from the supposedly hard-hearted sister, who is doing the same thing when his back is turned; there is the son, wrongly accused of theft; there is a villain whose hair shines in a sinister fashion; there is the "hard man, but just," who holds the mortgage; there is the sheriff who wears a large tin badge and lets his prisoners escape; there is the visit of Uncle Josh to the city of New York, quaintly called "York" by him and his fellow countrymen. In fact, there is everything that one knows one will find in a play of this sort.

But there is a surprise in the photoplay which comes just when the audience, whose imagination had leaped far ahead of the action, waiting for the inevitable ending in which the Old Homestead would be saved and the prodigal son come "home" just in time to be vindicated by the villain, was beginning to weary a bit of the slow-moving plot. It is one of the most thrilling storm scenes ever pictured on the screen, and like D. W. Griffith, in "Way Down East," the producers have used it at the last so that the picture may wind up in a stirring fashion. It is one of the most thorough-going storms one could ever imagine. The producers, also like D. W. Griffith, have used it in the picture in such a way that it does not overpower the human element. It is used to typify, probably, the storm and tumult in the human hearts of the characters. It is instrumental in forcing the villain to confess, the boy Reuben to find his Ann, and the hard, but just, man to confess his fault. In no other play which has been

adapted to the screen has the greater possibility of the latter for adding to and embellishing the original story, been so clearly shown. In the stage play of "The Old Homestead" a few lines spoken by the principal characters tell us that the boy Reuben is wandering over the shadow, afraid to come home while the window of theft lies over him. In the photoplay, his wanderings are shown in detail. We are shown, in one flash, the family at home sitting quietly in the kitchen of the dismantled house; we are shown, in another succeeding flash, the China coast, where Reuben and Happy Jack, the Rover, sit at a table in a Chinese gaming resort and talk of the Old Homestead. Then we are hurled back into New Hampshire, shown in a bewildering fashion the progress of things there, and then back to China where Reuben is planning his return to Boston. Things which are physically impossible on the stage become mere commonplace of the screen, thanks to the ingenuity of studio mechanics and photographers.

In some cases the greater adaptability of the screen to use such as these is a doubtful blessing. The scenes in "The Old Homestead" in which the wanderings of Reuben are shown seem out of place and unnecessary. They break into the sequence of the New Hampshire scenes with too startling a contrast.

It is impossible not to notice how few the sub-titles are. The actors, having greater ability than the average, are able to say much in gesture and expression. The titles are unobtrusive and so perfectly in the spirit of the pictures that they do not stand out, except for their merit in saying briefly what is left unsaid in pantomime.

The acting of Theodore Roberts makes Uncle Josh a lovable and understandable person, even to a sophisticated Broadway audience. He has a command of facial expression which stands him in good stead in this play. George Fawcett, who has forsaken the roles of kind old gentlemen that he usually plays, makes Eph Holbrook, the holder of the mortgage, a hard man, and just, but a little more just than he is hard.

Frital Ridgway as Ann, the little country girl who waits for the return of Reuben, was well cast. Her beauty is of an old-fashioned kind, she wears the costumes of an earlier day with grace and charm. Ethel Wales is good as Aunt Matilda, and Harrison Ford made Reuben a bit less innocuous than the events of the play would make him seem.

Older theater-goers who enjoyed the stage presentation of "The Old Homestead" will be interested in this revival of their favorite, and the younger generation, more sophisticated and made a bit blasé by the movies, will find much to hold their interest apart from the plot in the excellent acting and photography. Paramount is to be congratulated for the fidelity with which they have followed the original version, and the nice attention to detail that made the picture a finished bit of motion picture work.

J. P.

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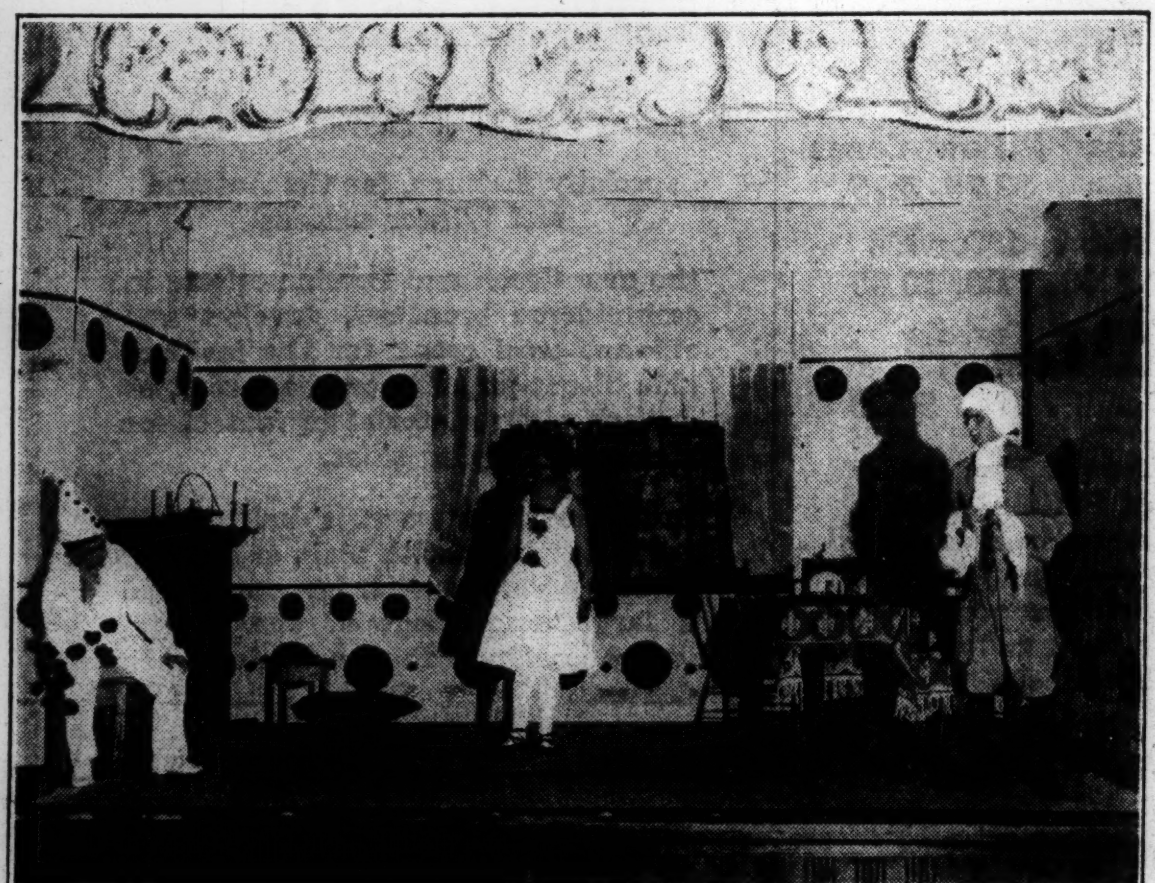
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Scene in "Maker of Dreams," as Acted in Hilo, Hawaii

Hilo, Hawaii, has a little theater, directed by Mrs. Mabel Putnam Child, who is instructor in dramatics in the Hilo High School. Recently the Governor and superintendent of the schools were in a large audience that

applauded a group of one-act plays acted by the Childs Players. During the past year and a half the following short plays have been presented by these players in Hilo: "The Florist Shop," "The Bracelet," "Six

Who Pass While the Lentils Boil," "Maker of Dreams," "Suppressed Desires," "The Ring," "Father Ex-officio," "Spreading the News," "The Revenge of Shari-hot-su," "Parlor Matches."

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## CHINESE WOULD BE SEEN IN TRUE LIGHT

Limehouse Dwellers No Criterion to Judge Them By, Students in Great Britain Say

EDINBURGH, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—At a conference in Edinburgh of the Central Union of Chinese Students of Great Britain and Ireland, G. N. Oon, chairman, entered a protest against misrepresentations frequently being made concerning the people of China. He had come into personal contact a good deal, he said, with the people of Britain, he liked them, but they had some minor prejudices against the Chinese which he was most anxious to overcome.

There was much in the attitude of the British press with which he disagreed and above all, he objected to the more lurid cinema producers.

The cinema, he declared, represented China as a land of mystery, and in accepting that representation of the Chinese there was no doubt that the British public had been misled. Then, again the novelist with his outlandish plot to work out turned to China for a background, and the same public would accept the whole thing. Too often also the political writer, he stated, made subtle misrepresentations, assumed a prophetic mantle when dealing with China, and gave expression to sentiments soured by prejudice and limited vision.

### Chinese Quarter Spreading Rapidly

The Chinese quarter in the East End of London was rapidly overflowing and verging on to the heart of the city, and it was there he found the genesis of the unreasonable opinions held by many who accepted the dweller in Limehouse as a real type of China, he declared. The Chinese, he said, regret the presence of these people in England. They resent their presence there more even than ever could the people of London, and would like to have them shipped back at once to China.

Dr. R. K. S. Lim spoke of the growth of the Chinese student colony in Edinburgh. It was 40 years ago, he said, since the first Chinese student came to the city, and on returning to China, he distinguished himself as a litterateur. It was not, however, until some time between 1904 and 1906 that the first Edinburgh Union properly was constituted. At present there are more than 40 Chinese students resident in the city, and their number is steadily increasing.

The Chinese student was adaptable, he said, and the fact that sports had bulked largely in the program of the conference showed that one of the most characteristic phases of British spirit had not been overlooked. At least one Chinese woman student in Edinburgh had distinguished herself at hockey.

### Discussion on Foreign Capital

A discussion took place afterward on a motion that China should encourage employment of foreign capital in developing her economic resources. On a vote this motion was defeated, 17 to 12. In opposing the motion, Mr. Oon said China had never tried to find out whether or not she possessed sufficient capital resources. Foreign concessions and extraterritorial rights, which had resulted from the use of capital from foreign sources were nightmares to the Chinese, he asserted.

H. T. Silcock spoke on Szechuen, in which province he had spent 10 years. Speaking of the vast resources of the country, he said that the amount of coal in the province was almost limitless, and it also contained iron and salt. Characteristics of the Szechuenese were virility and independence, and in the present unrest and tension between the north and south, it was those tendencies that were largely responsible for much of the fighting, he added.

## WINNIPEG TO BECOME A CITY BEAUTIFUL

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 8 (Special Correspondence)—"Plant a Peony This Fall," flashed in large letters of electric light from high up the facade of the City Hall, has been an influential factor in arousing the interest of citizens in this phase of a campaign for the beautification of Winnipeg. Hundreds of citizens already have procured their bulbs, and most of them have finished the planting.

The slogan, "Plant a Peony," was invented and popularized by Travers Sweatman, King's Counsel, while he was president of the Board of Trade. The present campaign has the full and active support of the Manitoba Agricultural Association. Another phase of the "city beautiful" campaign is being waged by several members of the City Council, who are doing their utmost to disallow the construction of any more metal buildings on the principal thoroughfares. These "tin shacks," as they have been dubbed, have been popular in the past as temporary places of business, but they have had the effect of detracting from the appearance of neighboring structures and even depreciating realty values. The vigorous opposition which has been aroused among the aldermen favoring a more beautiful Winnipeg whenever a proposal to erect another such edifice has come before the council has had good results, and it is hoped will result in the complete elimination of this class of buildings.

## COLLEGES FORM DEBATING LEAGUE

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 14 (Special)—Nine colleges and universities have joined together in forming a joint debating league, according to announcement made here. The institutions represented are Amherst, Columbia, Cornell, Brown, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Williams, and Yale. Yale University has been chosen to head the league during the first year, and two Yale men, T. Vannum '23 and W. H. Seward '23, have been elected president and secretary, respectively. Organization was perfected at a meeting held in

Springfield recently, and a schedule of triangular debates during the winter and spring months was arranged. Twelve triangular debates will be held this year, and each college will appear in four of these, once a month, meeting every other college once. Each round of meetings will be held the same night and the same questions will be argued. The subjects will be submitted by a committee of Harvard professors three weeks in advance. The teams will consist of two or three men, the number being decided upon by agreement of the colleges to debate against each other. In every debate the home team will uphold the affirmative.

## MOTOR ROAD TO TOP CADILLAC MOUNTAIN

BAR HARBOR, Me., Oct. 14 (Special)—Construction has been started by the Government on a motor road to the summit of Cadillac Mountain in Lafayette National Park, the highest point upon the Atlantic coast, with a magnificent sea view. The construction now contemplated will cover over 4000 feet in length, bringing the road to an elevation of 519 feet above sea level. Funds for the construction of the remainder of the road, approximately four miles, have been asked for by the Secretary of the Interior in his estimates for the fiscal year of 1924, submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, the construction to be completed in three years. The road takes its rise from the summit of Great Pond Hill in the vicinity of Bar Harbor and the views from it are superb from its commencement.

The road, as planned, calls for the most permanent of construction and for a road of easy ascending grade and liberal width. No such road as this, from a scenic point of view, exists in eastern North America.

## BUREAUCRACY TREND SEEN BY MR. GILLET

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 14—Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, speaking last night in the Community Building in Longmeadow, sounded a warning against too great assumption of power by the Federal Government. The Speaker said that "We are building up in Washington a bureaucracy that leads to unfairness and threatens to weaken our national Government, unless hindered. The feeling has grown tremendously in the last 20 years that if people want money all they have to do is to go to the Federal Government." He emphasized the importance of caution in the drift of national legislation in this direction.

## The Ruralist and His Problems

"GOOD DAY NEIGHBOR," read the signs on the windshield of which 48 Ontario farmers toured Ohio recently. And "We Are Farmers From the Ohio of Ontario" was the label they carried on the rear of each car. The farm bureau of northwestern Ohio entertained the neighbors from across the northern boundary and found them "just like any other American farmers" as one country agent put it, "except perhaps a little more individual and a little less grave than the average Ohio farmer."

It interests the Ruralist to learn that almost every man in the Canadian prairie over 40 was a pioneer. Their country is the Ohio of 50 years ago. The Ohio they visited is a glimpse of the future of their own province. The Canadians expressed themselves particularly impressed with the beauty of the Ohio farm homes, the high quality of the live stock, the diversity of farm crops, the high standard of country life, and the extraordinary organization of the extension service of the agricultural college. In all of these details the Canadians lack the development that comes with the years. To a large extent they are modeling their farm organization and their extension service upon American types. One point of decisive difference over which they argued with their Ohio neighbors was their attitude toward politics. The Farmers Party frankly seeks political authority, any gets it nowadays. But it might be hard to convince some politicians that the American Farm Bureau Federation was a non-partisan organization in politics. The method is through the lobby rather than through direct representation. It seems to be effective.

Reporting on a trip of inspection to one of the most famous and most prosperous agricultural sections of the eastern United States, a county agent, after disposing of the results of his mission, adds the statement: "I did not notice one good farmer's garden in the whole territory. The barns and storage houses were fine pieces of architecture, but the houses were for the most part small, uninviting, without trees, shrubs, or flowers, frequently unpainted and with very little attractiveness as homes. In most cases the house was the last thing considered on the farm."

It seems to the Ruralist that in this postscript the county agent has hit upon one of the principal problems of American agriculture. It is the barrenness of country life, the lack of the highest satisfactions of life that prompts the best minds of every generation to leave the farm and seek a more congenial environment in the cities. This problem the farmer can solve for himself at will.

A correspondent of the Ruralist, writing of a farm scene on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence River valley, describes the typical two-wheeled ox carts that were employed for a variety of farm service and transportation. "One old ox hitched to a two-wheeled cart lying in a field and browsing at the heads of hay was a picturesque detail of the landscape. All live stock was pastured together, sheep, cattle, three or four horses, and half a dozen hogs all running in the same field. Nearly every flock had at least one black sheep. We saw old ladies sitting on the porch and spinning yarns, others washing the wool and weaving it into



Nendrum Monastery, County Down, Ireland

## Beneath the Brambles Lay a Ruined Irish Monastery

Excavation of Nendrum on the Island of Mahee Reveals Fifth Century Remains

WORK was started in June to uncover interesting archaeological remains of a monastery in County Down, Ireland. They date from at least 450 A. D., and probably had their origin even earlier. The monastery is on the Island of Mahee, one of the numerous islands which abound on Strangford Lough, not far from Belfast.

Nendrum Monastery is mentioned in Mahee's life of St. Patrick, which was written in the seventh century. Before the foundation of the monastery the site was occupied by a fort

which held a commanding position over the surrounding country. The fortress became a monastery, the first Abbot being Mahee, for whom the island is named.

A list of the successive abbots exists from those dates but ceases in 974 A. D., when the monastery was probably destroyed by the invasion of Norsemen. Mention of Nendrum next appears in the year 1178, and later still is mentioned as a parish church.

### Round Tower Partly Rebuilt

When it was realized that something of interest might be found here, the whole site was covered with a dense sea of bramble bushes. When some of these had been cleared away the evident remains of one of the well-known round towers was disclosed. The base of this was intact, and the brambles penetrating between the stones had displaced many of the outer stones of the wall, but the thickness of the part remaining intact shows that the original tower must have been about 50 feet high. This has been partly reconstructed and cemented with concrete. Further work brought to light the foundations of the church with its door and fallen lintel, which latter has been built up and the lintel replaced in its proper position.

The church and whatever buildings surrounded it are all contained within a wall, known to Irish archaeologists as a Cashel wall, the word "Cashel" meaning "castle," the castle of those days being of the nature of the Roman Camp or fortified hill. This wall is about a quarter of a mile round. Further out another wall is being uncovered which has a perimeter of half a mile. Inside the wall is a paved walk, probably the monks' walk.

St. Finian and St. Colman were educated here, and in connection with the latter a quaint legend is told.

Colman having finished his lessons one day went to the Abbot and said he had finished and had nothing more to do. So to employ him the monk told him that in the paved walk there was a large stone sticking up which got in the way of the monks during their walk. Let him go and remove it. Colman dutifully went and found it was the point of a very large rock which he could not possibly remove. But then, so runs the legend, an angel appeared and removed it for him. Colman went and reported this. The monk then told him to remove the rock out of the way. This further seeming impossibility was also overcome by angels, who cast the stone into the bay near by, and the little bay is known as Colman's Bay to this day.

### Oyster Shells and a Sundial

Many interesting things have been found in excavating the foundations. In two middens or refuse pits were the shells of oysters and other shell fish, together with broken pottery, knives and heads of weapons. Fragments of graving stones were also found, and an almost complete sundial. The pottery was mostly hand-molded, showing the finger and nail-prints.

Two perfect slabs were found, probably dating back to the fifth century. One very interesting fragment of a slab was found near the north door which seems to be an inscription in letters of three different languages. Two of these have been deciphered as Runic and Irish, while the third is of some unknown alphabet. Professor Macalister of Dublin has tentatively translated two of the words as "Prime Abbot." Most of the words in the second line are missing, but the remaining suggest the words "Church of Christ."

Not far away are the remains of an old building known as Brown's Castle, erected about 1500 A. D. and unfortunately Mr. Brown took his building material from the old monastery which was conveniently handy, while later still a near-by village went to the same stone store, both much to the annoyance of the present day archaeologist.

### CHINESE ARMS PLOT ALLEGED

SEATTLE, Wn., Oct. 13—Details of an alleged plot to ship arms and ammunition to revolutionists in China were revealed here yesterday with the arrest of Lee Poye Sonn, a Chinese merchant of Boston, and the seizure of four chests containing German-made ammunition, federal agents announced.

## WESTERN GRAIN CARRIED IN 1921

Lake Shippers Clearance Association Beats All Its Records

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Capel Tilt, president of the Lake Shippers Clearance Association, at the annual meeting announced that during 1921 the association had handled a total of 270,000,000 bushels of grain by vessel and rail. These figures, he said, exceeded by 73,000,000 bushels the amount handled in 1920. The amount also was 142,000,000 bushels more than the handlings of 1919 and nearly 200,000,000 more than was handled in 1909, the first year of the association's operations.

Other interesting comparisons were made by Mr. Tilt in the course of his speech. The 270,000,000 bushels, he said, was more than double the quantity loaded from Chicago and treble that loaded out of Duluth during the year. It also was approximately 70,000,000 bushels more than the total loaded at Chicago, Duluth and Superior combined.

The association is in a sound financial condition, Mr. Tilt reported. The reserve is \$378,000, which is an average of \$6000 against each membership, he said.

## FARMERS LEARNED ABOUT COWS AT NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

Bars Let Down for First Time to Other Than Pure Breeds—Minnesota State Fair Grounds Crowded

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 14 (Special)—With its \$1,000,000 in sleek, pure-bred dairy animals, and \$1,000,000 in dairy machinery, the National Dairy Show, which has been conducted this week at the Minnesota State Fair grounds, closes today after having attracted what W. E. Skinner, general manager, said was "the greatest aggregation of farmers ever assembled anywhere for any purpose."

Whole towns and villages in near-by states closed for business while automobile caravans came to the Dairy Exposition, which was conducted jointly with the International Poultry Exposition. Twenty thousand persons, most of them farmers, from every state in the Union attended the exposition in one day, Mr. Skinner said. The show featured every phase of the dairy industry, declared to be the most rapidly developing one in the United States and the world today.

"The greatest benefit of the exposition in my opinion," Mr. Skinner said, "is what it offered to farmers. From all over Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, North and South Dakota and every other state, from Africa, South America, Hawaii and other distant lands came agriculturalists, many of them eager to be shown why they should diversify their farming activities. My opinion is that they were convinced that the greatest strides ever made in the United States for the dairy industry were made here this week."

"Farmers have learned true dairy types," W. C. Coffey, dean of the Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, said. "Farmers, many of them, came to this exposition with the belief that their sloping-backed cows were just as good as any, and that the dairy industry was not profitable. They are on their way home today satisfied that, after looking over the world's greatest assembly of straight-backed, pure-bred, high-production cows of various breeds, their methods and understanding of the industry have been out of date and that development of herds go hand in hand with farm prosperity."

Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois and president of the National Holstein Friesian Association, said he believed the National Dairy Exposition, which has been 16 years in existence, is performing its greatest service in 1922.

"For the first time," he said, "the show has shown grade cows. Heretofore the grade cows have been barred while the show was for pure-bred. Grade cows are less expensive and have pure-bred blood and in a way they show the value of pure

blood better than do the pure-bred cows, since they demonstrate how beneficial is grading of herds. "In the demonstration of the capabilities of the grade cow, I believe the National Dairy Exposition is doing a splendid service for the agriculturist."

## SUMMER TRAFFIC FROM SCANDINAVIA GOES TO GERMANY

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19 (Special Correspondence)—During July and August of the present year the passenger traffic between Scandinavia and Germany shows a considerable increase compared with the corresponding period of 1921. By the Danish steam ferry route Gedser-Warnermünde, 14,317 passengers traveled to Germany during July and 13,329 returned, while for August the figures were respectively 10,545 and 14,184. For the Swedish route (Trelleborg-Sassnitz) the figures were 8283 and 12,312, a good many preferring the Danish route on account of the shorter sea voyage. The above figures are not exhaustive as regards Danish travelers; a few stick to the old Korsör-Kiel route or, those from Jutland, prefer rail the whole way.

It is not to be wondered at that so many Scandinavian tourists go to Germany, considering the cheapness there of things generally. Hundreds upon hundreds forget or neglect to secure the necessary export license from Germany, with the result that there are ever-growing mountains of the most varied purchases accumulating at Warnermünde, stopped by the German customs authorities.

## LANDLORDS' STRIKE BEGINS IN VIENNA

VIENNA, Oct. 3 (By The Associated Press)—The landlords' strike began tonight in modified form. They demand modification of the rent restriction law enabling them to advance rents 10 per cent on pre-war rates. Proclamations issued by the authorities that the stoppage of water and certain other threats made by the landlords are illegal, making them liable to damages, together with the refusal of the Socialist janitors to enforce the landlords' measures, have tended to limit the movement. The railwaymen have taken a hand and threaten to strike if the landlords persist. The latter, however, say that they are only beginning and will carry their activities much further.

# Circulation of The Christian Science Monitor

The average daily net paid circulation of The Christian Science Monitor for the six months ended October 1, 1922, was 53,593.

During these six months there has been a steady increase, as shown below:

April . . .	45,213
May . . .	47,254
June . . .	48,843
July . . .	53,793
August . . .	61,100
September . . .	65,197

Latest circulation figures, and information as to advertising rates, may at all times be had from any of the following offices:

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Published in Boston and Read Throughout the World



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A Treasury of Italian Verse

## An Anthology of Italian Poems

Italian poetry, with its ancient and glorious traditions, was little known to English-speaking people until—about 60 years ago—Dante Gabriel Rossetti, with his precious little book, "The Early Italian Poets," threw the first bridge across the gulf. Those translations, and the later ones of Dante and his immediate circle, have never been surpassed, and save in a few isolated examples, have never been approached. Original texts have been discovered of which he knew nothing; light has been thrown on questions of authorship, disputed or wholly mistaken; but his poetical apprehension of the poets' visions, and the skilled fidelity with which he reclothed them, vision with vision, music by music, made his work imperishable.

During following years the interest in Italian poetry has been less, and Madame de Lucchi entered a field scarcely more than strolled over, opening, as it does, with San Francisco d'Assisi and closing with Carducci.

**The Book's Format**  
To begin with externals, the book is satisfactorily printed and bound. One particularly gratifying feature of arrangement is the placing of the original text side by side with the translation, a plan which stimulates interest while it invites close criticism. In some other respects, a little chiding sets itself up. There are no titles with the poems on the page. There are no introductions or notes occurring with the poems, and the biographical notes in an appendix are dusty and dull. And, what is more troublesome than all the poet's name is not carried along the top of the pages, and the reader, except in the case of the best-known lines, has to turn back uncertainly to the place where the author begins, which may be in the middle of a page, to see whom he is reading. This becomes especially tiresome, when the book is taken up for the pleasure of a passing quarter hour.

The sins against rhyme are not so frequent as they are atrocious. To rhyme "O my solace" with "lament" is as it is in *Da Tod's "Crucifixion"* is an affront to both the Italian and the English.

**Painstaking Translations**  
Wherever strict comparison has been made Madame de Lucchi's translations appear not only painstaking in fidelity to form, where this is attempted, but as retaining the flavor and fragrance of the originals to a very pleasant degree. This is notably so in "Rosa fresca aulentissima," the Dialogue of Cielo Del Camo, of which she gives less than half. In attributing this poem to Cielo, she follows old custom, though his authorship is now held in doubt.

The three dominating figures of the fourteenth century (the century of Tuscan poetry), Dante, Petrarca and Boccaccio, are adequately pointed out, which is all that could be done in selecting from so wide a range. From Dante there are selections from "Vita Nuova" and 10 sonnets; from Petrarca, the father of the sonnet, 10 well-nigh perfect examples in that form, and two canzoni celebrating Laura; and from Boccaccio, a ballata from the Decameron, and the sonnet of the three girls. Petrarca's impassioned prayer of contrition, long dear

to aspiring hearts, the first line of which is rendered here—  
"I do repent me of departed days,  
could hardly be more rhythmically and truly done."

During the fifteenth century, with scholars once again absorbed in classical form, poetry lived chiefly in the songs of the people. Lorenzo de Medici, Poliziano, Macchiavelli, Bembo, are all names greater in other things than in poetry, though rightly represented here. But Michelangelo himself lived in this century, and his great sonnet to Dante receives a translation, which, though it starts out with less nobility than Longfellow's—

"What should be said of him cannot be said,  
By too great glory is his name attended,  
as compared with—  
No tongue can fittingly extol his fame  
His splendor is too dazzling for men's eyes,

afterward progresses in superior style, and is the best this reviewer has seen.

"Forse perché d'altrui pietà" translated—the first four lines—thus:  
"Maybe my soul fell from its high estate,  
Alone, without or counsellor or guide,  
To make me pitiful toward the fate  
Of others, and not scornful in my pride."

To the many translations of "La Notte" (but what banality is this tag in the index? "Written on a statue") nothing has been added by the present attempt.

**Cavalcanti's Reproach of Dante**  
Cavalcanti's noble reproach of Dante, at a time when his great friend's acts fell below the altitude of his vision and his genius, is not included. Instead we have the canzone, "Fresca rosa novella," which could not have been passed by, and a ballad and a sonnet, either of them less valuable than the neglected sonnet, which is of enduring interest, not only for its intrinsic worth, but because of the question of its interpretation in the light of what Beatrice said to Dante when he met her in Eden, and also because of the whole literature which has arisen around it.

The translation of Filicaja's sonnet to his native land, "the sigh which made him immortal," as Howells said, suffers severely from comparison with that of Longfellow. The slight defect of the word "funest" which Longfellow brought over, cannot undo the marvelous music of the poet's love and despair in the American's sympathetic rendering:

Italy! Italy! thou who art doomed to  
The fatal gift of beauty,  
Wouldst thou wert stronger or less  
fair—  
finds no substitute in  
Italy, Italia, upon whom  
The fatal gift of beauty was bestowed,  
as a rendering of  
Italia, Italia, o tu, cui feo la sorte  
dono infelice di bellezza.

Leopardi's "Patria" and his "Che fai tu, luna, in ciel?" as translated, convey as well as possible, perhaps, this poet's stern disillusioned quality; while "Sylvia" and the tender caresses of the address to the "passero solitario" of the ancient tower, retain a generous measure of the original graceful diction.

Madame de Lucchi set herself a difficult task, and it has been well performed. In it she had the advantage of being not only familiar with both of the languages in which she worked, but of being actually at home in both, a fact she gratefully conveys in her dedication to "two all-glorious mothers, England who bore me, and Italy who took me to her heart."

## An Estimate of Herman Melville's Prose

By H. M. TOLINSON

WE WILL not complain because Messrs. Constable, who are now publishing a "collected edition" of Herman Melville, are giving us only his prose works; but our gratitude would have been unconditional if his verse had been included. Instead of the 12 volumes now announced—of which "Type" and "Omoo" are already issued—perhaps with his poetry included, the full set would make 14 volumes, and our Melville would then be complete. It is impossible that these enterprising publishers will fail to regard this hint thoughtfully.

For there has been a general confession made concerning Melville. He wrote a book which ranks with the highest literary achievements. "Moby Dick" had been a semi-secret wonder for years to choice readers, who had happened upon it, but who were intimidated by the fact that this book, which could transport them, was ignored by the authentic appraisers of literature; so they said little or nothing about it. They might hint their surmise to a friend they could trust, and, indeed, it seemed the White Whale became an artful test, an aqua fortis, by which the quality of other man's response to literature could be proved. If he showed no surprise, when introduced to "Moby Dick," he was no good; but he was not told so. He was still allowed to talk about literature, but, though he did not know it, he had been found out. He was not told so because, after all, they who had tested him were half afraid of the intensity of their own conviction about "Moby Dick," a book which had no accepted hallmark. Though certain they were right, they were in the position of the fellow with a shilling telescope who feels sure he has discovered another star, but is worried by the fact that the Observatory and Greenwich are not shouting. Today, however, we all see that star, and if the Astronomer Royal himself declared that he knew nothing about it, then the less royal he.

**Unreasonable to Exclude Verse**  
So we do not think there is any need for the publishers of the collected Melville to suppose there would be a disinclination to accept his verse, on the part of those who will be attracted by his prose. It may not be great poetry—as a fact, it is far from that; for that matter it would be silly to pretend that "The Confidence Man" is really fascinating prose. But Melville's significance is too great for us to allow any of his writings to remain almost inaccessible. Some of his novels and narratives are not pedestrian, others are flamboyant and turgid, and there are others so hard and tangled that it is only the love of one's intellect to find some clue to this extraordinary man which forces one through them.

An interest in a writer which will drive one through all his worst stuff is rare. We know that scholars are prepared to travel through deserts of the classical languages hoping, as experienced travelers will tell you, to be disappointed. But that others have been known to leave their commonplace but happy homes to enter, without even the touch of a child's hand, the dark solitudes of German philosophy; and that philologists will give their lives to the discovery of a clue which will enable them to unlock an Oriental inscription. We are made happy by the knowledge that there are people about us like that. Though we may be without the special knowledge which would give us full sympathy with their labors, their very self-discipline is chastening. We recall, on the other hand, that human enthusiasm will spend itself on old poems and patch-boxes. It is the interest of neither the scholar nor the connoisseur we mean, when we say that interest will drive a reader through a book of Melville's which he finds intolerably dull. Nor is it altogether that interest we find in whatever pertains to a remarkable man. Darwin was a remarkable man, but it is possible to read "The Origin of Species" without awakening a desire to learn all there is to know about

that great naturalist. Nor is the impulse to read everything Melville wrote born merely of the simple joy of reading "Moby Dick,"—an expectation of more volumes of that quality to be perused. One knows well, or ought to know, that there could not be another book like "Moby Dick," either by its author or by any other writer. That book is unique.

**His Charm Indefinable**  
But what makes it unique is not easy to define. There are moments in great music when the listener feels that he has been taken beyond the bounds of experience; he is listening to echoes out of deeps he cannot know. There are such thrills in "Macbeth"; at times through that tragedy come hints and warnings which transcend the matter of the drama. It is this apprehension, the feeling that there is an echo from

beyond any horizon we know, which comes at times on reading "Moby Dick." It is natural, therefore, that the impetus given by that book should send one through all Melville's work—not, of course, hoping for more White Whale, but hoping for a clue to the mind of its creator. Melville was very unlike the rest of us. He suggests at times that his mind moved on a plane where he was as different from the mass of mankind as is a university student from the lower animals.

But it is rarely, outside his "Moby Dick," that we feel this of Melville. For myself, I have found in his writings nothing that comes near his great work, except a few passages in "Piazza Tales." At the same time, "Omoo" and "Type" are two fascinating narratives of travel, and we are glad to have them in the attractive form of this collected edition.



From the frontispiece of "Herman Melville" by Raymond M. Weaver (George H. Doran & Co., publishers). Courtesy C. E. Lauriat Company, Boston.

Herman Melville

## A Tour of Triumph

With the Prince in the East

By Sir Herbert Russell, Rector of the London School of Economics and Political Science

Modesty and "Triumph" would be regarded by the purist as paradoxical terms, seldom can modesty be linked up with a triumphal march, but this is the story of such a march in which modesty was the principal characteristic.

The Prince had but one object in view throughout his voyage. The keynote of his mission was expressed in the words he uttered to the peoples of India, "I want to know you and I want you to know me." His mission, therefore, was doubly educative and the lesson was learned by both Prince and peasant. At home people expressed alarm for the safety of the royal heir, who seems never to have been perturbed in the slightest degree. Harkness were proclaimed by Mr. Gandhi, in obedience to which the people should have remained behind closed doors, when the Prince was about, but their effect was mainly negative. The dictum, "The display of any malevolence, but in the majority of in-

stances the order was a dead letter. And there was no disturbance. Steadily the people emerged from their dwellings, making a compromise by wearing the new well-known uniform of the Non-cooperator. Sulkiness gave place to shouts of "Vai ki jai," and one insignificant riot which took place had no connection with the royal visit. The reaction was unmistakable—the malcontents realized that they were not playing the game, and so, sheepish and ashamed, they came forth into the open to join in fitting one of the best ambassadors of the British Empire has ever known. So short of all regal pomp was the tour, whenever it was possible to dispense with it, that, directly he passed through the Gate of India, the Prince strolled quietly into the grounds of the Willingdon Sports Club and took up his position as an ordinary spectator, watching the progress of a tournament, until sudden recognition found vent in a roar of cheers. This was only one of many similar incidents, his greatest delight being to escape from the pomp and ceremonial, regarded as inseparable from the position he occupies, and move freely among his fellow-subjects.

**The Telling of the Story**  
There is an art in telling a story and Sir Herbert Russell has succeeded in producing a vivid picture of what himself witnessed, while a splendid collection of photographs of the various interesting incidents and scenes, taken by the privileged pressmen, accompanied the Prince, add greatly to the value of the book. The era of the founding of the Taj Mahal was reproduced in the wonderful New Year's procession, strictly upon the lines ordered by Akbar, commemorating the entry of Jamshed into Persopolis. Fire-eaters, high divers, sham animal pageants, and the like, are all described with a minuteness that is not tedious, because it is done with the touch of a true artist, and this is particularly manifested in the description of the Taj Mahal, the most perfect architectural poem in the world.

**The Sympathy of the Prince**  
What won the natives most of all was the great sympathy evinced by the Prince, and his utter disregard for the palisade which his guardians would have erected around him. It is interesting to note how, times out of number, the Oriental impassiveness was completely broken. In strange natural changes, the dusky ones cheered and, when the sight of their Emperor's heir was no longer possible, they hastened to do "poela" to the chair in which he had sat. The frontier races vied with each other in their display of loyalty and hospitality, and even the Swat and Dir tribes, who maintain an incessant warfare, one with the other, proclaimed a truce, left their battle lines, and hastened down to see their Prince. Not the least interesting part of the voyage was that which had Japan as its ultimate, the Chinese address of welcome being a wonderful example of that florid extravagance of style for

which the people are renowned. Japanese impassivity broke down completely, to the amazement of the court officials, and the week which the traveler spent in Tokyo was one of the most remarkable periods of the whole voyage. In Manila the Prince was the guest of the American Nation, and he left the bay, accompanied by an escort of United States submarines. In Egypt he was honored with the decoration of the Collar of the Order of Muhammad Ali, being the first uncrowned recipient of that distinction.

Forty thousand miles was the distance of his itinerary in his eight-months' tour, halts being made at over 100 places. The Prince is fortunate in having so skillful an historiographer as Sir Herbert Russell, who has related the story with such artistic ability that he may be forgiven the sole mistake the book contains—the transposing of the name of Sir David Sassoon into Sir Sassoon David.

## Irish Secret Societies

The Secret Societies of Ireland, Their Rise and Progress

By Capt. H. R. Pollard, London: Collins, 1922. 12s. 6d.

The author of this book is well qualified to investigate the ramifications of the Irish Secret Societies, from the point of view of the non-Irish observer. Before his attachment to the staff of the police in Ireland, he had served for some years in the Intelligence branch of the War Office, and, prior to that, had had practical experience of revolutionary tendencies in Mexico and other disturbed countries. In the present work, he has collected the somewhat meager documentary data which exist and has combined them with the evidence that came before his own eyes, during the course of his work in Ireland. The result is a thoroughly readable book, of which this will be invaluable to the future historian.

The influence of the Irish secret societies has, at various times, been felt throughout two continents. From San Francisco to Moscow, the uneasy workings of discontented Irishmen have been vaguely discernible. Captain Pollard dwells on this aspect of his subject and commences his history with the "Defenders" of 1841. But, as a matter of fact, the tendency to the formation of secret societies can be traced far earlier than this in Irish history. Although Finn MacCool and his Flanna may be legendary, associations of various complexions did, undoubtedly, exist in Ireland throughout the Middle Ages. So strong is the Finn MacCool tradition that the name of the hero is still enshrined in the words Fenian and Flanna, both of which are ably dealt with in this book.

The author establishes the affinity between the "Defenders" and the Cardueros of sixteenth century Spain. He then proceeds to follow the development of the secret organizations until they reached their full expression in the I. R. B. and the Clan-na-Gael. Perhaps the most valuable pages of the book are those devoted to the latter society. The author gives a comprehensive account of its actions in which its connection with Parnell and the Land League is carefully traced. In an appendix to the book the "Ritual" of the society, the very symbol of its secrecy, is reproduced in facsimile. There can be no doubt that the exposure of the methods of a society whose "secrecy" is merely a survival of obscurantism is a service to mankind.

Captain Pollard shares the opinions of Professor Henry and others as to the "capture" of the original Sinn Féin organization by the I. R. B. "The leaders of the secret societies never lost faith in physical force, and armed rebellion was the only possible solvent of the Irish problem. They knew Irish character better than did Arthur Griffith, and they knew that physical force is the only convincing argument that an Irishman really understands." He then proceeds to show how the combined forces of the I. R. B. and Sinn Féin proceeded to undermine the position of the Nationalist Party and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians by which that party was supported. He traces the development of the Sinn Féin attitude from its beginnings: "Nobody can question the purity of motive which animated the little concourse of Sinn Féiners before they came into contact with reality," until it became the expression of the whole mass of Irish opinion which opposed the Union. The gradual divergence between the Sinn Féin and the Clan-na-Gael in America is followed, until it culminated at the meeting of the annual convention of the clan, in Boston, last year. A complete report of this meeting is given, from which the anger of its executive at the "surrender" of the Republican ideal by Sinn Féin can be gauged. John Devoy's version of his quarrel with De Valera was thoroughly enlarged upon at the Sinn Féin convention, and the consensus of opinion expressed was that the negotiations between 'President de Valera' and 'Premier Lloyd George' would result in a compromise on the Irish Republic, but that this organization should continue to support the men in Ireland who remain true to the Republican ideal." In view of current events in Ireland, this last sentence is interesting.

The book is admirably arranged and contains a comprehensive index. It has the further virtue, none too common, of copious references to the authorities quoted.

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## A Treasure House for Children

## My Bookhouse for Children

Compiled and edited by Olive Beaupré Miller. Chicago: The Bookhouse for Children, 1922. 10s. 6d.

The problem of reading for children is one that is perplexing to all parents and educators who properly value its importance. In the majority of folk and fairy tales, ordinarily handed little children, there is much that is totally unfit for their budding understanding. There is age and sickness, poverty often, cruelty, ugliness, disaster; many a child has been terrified by the too realistic wolf in "Red Riding Hood." Yet the matter of selecting such material as is acceptable is stupendous. Out of her own experience with the upbringing of a small daughter, Mrs. Olive Beaupré Miller has compiled "My Bookhouse for Children," which comprises six volumes of carefully selected and edited material, graded according to the ages of the young readers. Beginning in the first volume, "The Nursery," in which appear many of the folk tales and rhymes common to all peoples, carefully but unostentatiously edited, one progresses through Vol. II, "Up One Pair of Stairs," filled with stories of interest to children just a bit older; on "Through Fairy Halls" and "The Treasure Chest," fairy and adventure tales; to "The Tower Window" and "The Latch Key," both excellent preparation for an intelligent appreciation of all that is best in classic literature. The work of many nations is represented; there is verse as well as prose, and the pictures are by well-known artists.

It is justly claimed that this is "the only collection to demand uncompromisingly that literary beauty and perfection shall be combined with the highest ethical standards and ideals of conduct." Stress is always placed upon the beautiful and admirable without giving the least impression of the "silly-goody"; even the illustrations portray only what is lovely, though throughout the whole is plenty of laughter and action and genuine childlike joy. These volumes may be given children with the assurance that the reading of them can do good only. The sixth volume includes a discussion of some of the sources of myths and folk tales, something about the world's great epics, an article on right reading for children, together with numerous original and helpful indexes. Mrs. Miller's work is likely to be appreciated in the education world, as a unique and valuable contribution.



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## Mr. Morley's Phantasy

Where the Blue Begins

By Christopher Morley Double Day &amp; Co. \$1.50

It is seldom of late that one discovers the prolific Mr. Morley offering something quite free of any smack of the Bowling Green. He was on fresh ground, of course, in his "Parnassus on Wheels," deliciously so; but since that he has appeared too often in the ranks of those columnists who write "stuff" and later foisted in book form upon an unwitting public. As to this new book, "Where the Blue Begins," there has been much sly whetting of the readers' appetite by the publishers, even by the author himself. It has been a tremendous mystery, this "kind of fairy tale," this "allegory, perhaps," this "story readable for itself, full of quaint absurdity, laughter, and satire; but with an undercurrent of beauty and meaning"—and so on to the bottom of the paper jacket. It is amusing to handle this book at last, and to have opportunity to check up on another typical "blurb."

Perhaps, in a measure, justification may be found for some of the claims as to its contents. Most certainly there is laughter, and satire, and a little absurdity no end; though we do not think it either allegory or fairy tale. Its hero, Gissing, is well known to readers of Mr. Morley's daily column in the New York Evening Post, a most engaging animal whose lot in life is of interest to thousands. But to be asked to follow him for 200 pages is a real test of his powers to fascinate us.

**Gissing's Adventures Begin**  
He is introduced as a comfortable bachelor, living quietly in the country, at the Canine Estates, attended by his Japanese butler, Fugi. He has all he wants, outwardly, though an elusive something haunts him, typified by a shrill whistle heard in the woodland. One day, in a little hollow by the pond, he finds three abandoned puppies and, once they are permanently established in his household, existence has taken on an unfamiliar aspect to both Gissing and Fugi. The estimable butler soon leaves in despair; not long afterward Gissing, though devoted to his three "nephews," also departs on the pretense of earning the wherewithal for their support, leaving Mrs. Spaniel as caretaker. From the

evening that he boards the train for the Pennsylvania Station, there begins his extraordinary career, which includes such varying responsibilities as floor-walker, then general manager of an immense department store, "lay reader" and, by right of seizure, rector of a fashionable suburban church, and finally staff captain of an ocean liner, standing at the wheel and steering "toward any patches of sea that looked interesting, and to avoid any particular waves that took his fancy." More thrilling adventures than come the way of most humans, even when they have unaccountable aspirations toward "where the blue begins."

**The Book's Meaning Confused**

Throughout this incongruous little book the reader gropes quite as much as does Mr. Gissing. For unity there is none, import there is little, confusion there is much. One is constantly forgetting that the characters are dogs, until one is suddenly confronted with the information that Mrs. Spaniel, when especially embarrassed, hastily caught in her apron "a bright bubble (which) dropped from the end of her curly tongue." In short, there seems no reason why they should be dogs; there is nothing gained by making them so, nothing except irrelevance. Allegory, humor, fancy, satire whatever Mr. Morley wished to set forth in his own inimitable style, might have been accomplished in some better way. Situations do cause us to laugh, undeniably, as when Gissing seeks lodging in one of the Fifth Avenue traffic towers—"that one near St. Patrick's Cathedral." Equally, of course, we are thrilled when at the end Gissing finds "where the blue begins." In the worship of a man, Mr. Morley is, however, tossing unsatisfying fragments to his readers, probably less nourishing than any he keeps for the real Gissing. We very much fear he is imitating Mr. Kenneth Grahame, whose creatures are always convincing, moving in their normal environment, and that he had best not have attempted. His is an oddly provocative little book, but it leads one nowhere. It is revealing of Mr. Morley himself, his fancies and hobbies, as for example in the really exquisite bits of description of the forever indescribable New York.

## Literary Altitudes

EACH year we see old records shattered and new ones established. Today the altitude record for returns upon literary endeavor appears to be held by the reported \$400,000 paid to Lloyd George for his forthcoming memoirs. Mr. William Hohenzollern is at present the "runner-up" with a record variously reported from \$150,000 to \$240,000, paid for his literary attempt to prove himself an apostle of peace surrounded by misguiding counselors. From this the man in the street may roughly estimate that a prime minister still in power may be valued as the equivalent of two Kaisers in retirement; but this conclusion does not throw great illumination upon the value of the work of contemporary literatures, whose reputations have been gained solely by their pens, without the aid of the sword.

If memory serves, the previous altitude record was held by Theodore Roosevelt, who received an offer of \$100,000 for the story of his trip to Europe and \$50,000 for his African adventures. Winston Churchill, Zane Grey, Mary Roberts Rhinehart, and Thornton Burgess have been mentioned, of course, but their literary incomes exceed \$100,000 a year. Until now, these last-named authors have been regarded with awe and admiration by their less fortunate literary brethren; but, compared with these new records, \$100,000 a year may yet seem insignificant as a pecuniary reward for the years of arduous study and effort expended in attaining the plane on which they stand. On the other hand, they may comfort themselves by recalling the fact that Kipling, who can now command \$5000 for a short story, accepted less than \$100 for his classic "Without Benefit of Clergy"; that Goldsmith considered

himself fortunate to receive £60 for "The Vicar of Wakefield," and that Edgar Allan Poe was paid as little as \$5 each for some of his finest short stories. Wherein lies the proper valuation of the author's compensation for writing a book? The income of famous modern writers comes not in the form of a guarantee beyond the initial "advance royalty," but rather as a return from actual copies sold. Thus the author shares with the publisher the risk of publication. When, however, the value of a book depends upon the curiosity which the public may possess concerning what secrets its writer may disclose, the whole proceeding becomes a commercial speculation. The publisher, on the one hand, estimates the value of what the famous or notorious character may write in terms of copies sold or income from syndication. The writer puts his work up at auction and lets the publishers scramble for it. Then comes the test of the publisher's gambling instincts, while the writer rests secure with the flat sum which he has received for turning over all rights and privileges.

In the cases of the two present speculations, the serialization of the memoirs can hardly do other than limit the sale of the book, containing, as they do, so little of real value and so much of questionable authenticity. The value of the Lloyd George volume may be great, depending wholly upon how much that astute politician has decided to commit to writing as a matter of history for the future to pass upon. In any event, writers whose noses are now out of the joint may console themselves with the certainty that the competition will necessarily be brief, for the world has produced but one Lloyd George, and it is to be hoped, but one William Hohenzollern.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FISHERMEN RESUME  
SCHOONER TRIALS

Second Elimination Race Has  
Same Competitors as Took  
Part in First Test

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 14.—The fishermen racing for the schooner championship of the American fleet and for the right to challenge Blue-nose, the Canadian champion, for the international cup, resumed their contest today, after having welcomed the big Nova Scotian schooner which had been missing for several days.

The Blue-nose, sails furled, had appeared outside the harbor as the first of the fleet going out to see the start of today's American elimination race passed the breakwater. She was in tow of the Canadian cruiser Patriot, which had lost her in a fog off Sable Island two days ago and found her again off Cape Ann last night. The defending champion was given a raucous welcome by fog horns and sirens.

The second of the elimination races to determine the American challenger had as competitors the four vessels that took part in the racing Thursday when the Henry Ford, under Capt. Clayton Morrissey, was the winner. The Elizabeth Howard, which in that race met with an accident to her top hamper while she was leading, returned to the course today with the breaks repaired. Her white body, contrasting with the conventional black of the other vessels, glistened in the morning sunshine. The Yankee, with Capt. M. A. Brophy at the helm, and the L. A. Dunton, under Capt. Felix Hogan, prepared to battle again against the two bigger boats.

In their meeting of Thursday the Ford and the Howard sailed against each other only in a run and in a short stretch of reaching before the Howard was disabled. On these points of sailing the Howard was the better, but fishermen found much to interest them in speculations over the relative merits of the boats to the windward.

"The Blue-nose is best by wind and in a good blow. We've got to beat her, in addition to deciding our own champion, and we've got to get the boat best, able to do it," one member of the committee remarked this morning in discussing the windward phase of the Howard's and Ford's racing rivalries and expressing a hope for stiff sailings by the wind today.

Captain Morrissey said he was confident that the Ford was the best boat of the fleet on windward work. Capt. Ben Pine of the Howard said that his schooner, while not pointing as high, perhaps, would foot at least as fast as the Ford. Her ability to run better and to reach fully as well, as shown Thursday, made her the better all-round boat, he contended.

A sharp 10-knot breeze was coming in the harbor as the four fishermen sped out to the start. As they reached Eastern Point all dipped their colors to the defending Blue-nose, which dropped anchor inside Dog Bar breakwater shortly after sunrise. The sky was very clear and old salts predicted a 15-knot breeze later in the day.

The Elizabeth Howard was the last to round Eastern Point and followed the others in jockeying for place at the start. The race committee chose the No. 2 course, with a run of five miles to Thatcher's Island, a beat of 10 miles up the bay, a reach of 10 miles off shore, another 10-mile reach back to the island, and a beat of five miles back to the finish. The wind had increased to 12 knots with white caps running.

As the American fishermen passed her the Blue-nose ran up a British ensign at her mast and the Stars and Stripes at her fore, and all hands lined the rail. The L. A. Dunton passed close to the defender, but the Henry Ford gave her a wide berth. Gloucestermen remarked at her extremely high bow and her short overhang aft.

The start of today's race was thrilling, measuring up to yachting standards. The Yankee was first to cross the line with the Henry Ford under her lee and the Elizabeth Howard to weather and the L. A. Dunton not far astern. The boats were timed across the line as follows: Yankee, 10:00:25; Ford, 10:00:40; Howard, 10:00:50; Dunton, 10:01:25.

The Howard came for the line a trifle ahead of the time and had to pass back. The Yankee came for the line with everything drawn. The Ford was also breezing along lively and at the start both seemed to be dropping the Howard.

Five minutes after the start the Howard had passed the Ford to weather and was overhauling the Yankee.

At 10:30 off Bass Rocks the Ford shook off the Dunton and started after the Howard and Yankee, which were having a close race ahead. The Howard topped the Yankee first before reaching Thatcher's Island, but could not get by the Ford, which came up fast. The Ford passed both the Yankee and the Howard to leeward and took the lead. The times at the first mark were: Ford, 10:25:40; Howard, 10:26:05; Yankee, 10:26:25; Dunton, 10:25:30.

It was the greatest rush for first place seen in the series. At one time the Howard, Yankee, and Ford were tearing along side by side, with only 50 yards between them. The Ford went through the lee of the others and the Howard, pushed by the Yankee, but could not catch the Ford. All four boats hauled in, each for the second mark, with the wind blowing 15 knots.

At 10:45 the Ford drew away from the Howard, while the Yankee, holding higher than the two leaders, began to gain. At 10:58 the Ford hauled down her fishermen's stay sail, and five minutes later tacked to port up the bay, passing both the Howard and the Yankee, with the Dunton follow-

ing astern and to leeward. At 10:47 the Howard followed the Ford and tacked to port. She could not fetch and pass the Yankee, and was obliged to ease off under her stern and take third place in the race.

The Howard took to her stay sail just before going about, and the Yankee did the same before passing to port.

At 11 a. m. all four boats were holding to the westward on the port tack off Eastern Point, the Ford leading the Howard and Yankee by nearly a mile and the Dunton by a mile and a half. The Howard hauled down her foretopsail at 10:55 and five minutes later took in her jib topsail, although the breeze was not over 15 knots. The change seemed to benefit her for she reached the Yankee and at 11:05 took second place again. At 11:10 it looked as if the Ford would win by a good margin.

At 11:30 the wind had increased to 20 knots and the Ford was leading the Yankee and the Howard by more than a mile. The Ford passed off shore at 11:32 o'clock.

The Howard had passed to starboard at 11:15, and set a new jib topsail. She met the Yankee coming along on the port tack and the latter was obliged to bear off and go astern. The Howard kept on off shore, but at 11:20 the tackle on the forestaysail worked loose and two men were sent aloft to adjust it. The Howard tacked to port at 11:35, and again hauled down her jib topsail. Expert observers said that the Howard, being primarily a knockabout, could not hold close to the breeze with her jib top.

The windward leg proved to be of long and short hitches. The Ford took a short board offshore and easily caught both Howard and Yankee. The Howard after taking in her topsail held up better and was able to force out Yankee at the second mark. The wind still held between 18 and 20 knots and the boats made fast time. The time at the second mark was:

Ford, 12:05:15; Howard, 12:11:15; Yankee, 12:11:55; Dunton, 12:29:45.

Twenty Yards Prove  
Too Big Handicap  
Women Archers Nearer Equal  
to Men Than That Distance

One of the most interesting events in the National Archery Association of the United States championship tourney at Cooperstown, N. Y., last summer was the competition between men and women for the Leatherstocking Cup. In this competition 48 arrows were shot by every contestant, the men shooting at 60 yards and the women at 40. It was figured that this handicap would just about put the men and women on an equal basis; but such hardly proved to be the case, as W. H. Farmer, Jr. was the only man to finish among the first five and in order to do it he had to shoot remarkably. He made 47 hits out of 48 arrows and scored 273 points. Miss D. D. Smith, the national woman champion, was second with 48 hits for 266 score. The scores turned in for this competition follow:

	H.	S.	Total
W. H. Palmer Jr.	47	273	320
Miss D. D. Smith	48	266	314
Miss Norma Pierce	44	250	294
Mrs. E. W. Frenz	44	246	290
Miss Cynthia Wesson	45	243	288
M. S. Mauser	42	226	268
Miss L. Ives	41	210	251
O. L. Hertig	38	206	244
L. C. Smith	42	196	238
H. S. Taylor	40	184	224
H. L. Walker	40	184	224
R. P. Elmer	39	182	221
A. P. Knight Sr.	40	178	218
Mrs. H. L. Bailey	37	179	216
Mrs. C. C. Smith	43	165	208
James Nellis	38	165	203
Miss Ruth Brewer	36	162	198
G. A. Mang	38	154	192
H. L. Bailey	31	143	174
S. U. Robinson	36	138	174
Mrs. W. F. Palmer	35	135	170
Mrs. James Nellis	33	135	168
E. L. Cole	30	130	160
Mrs. F. H. P. Lowe	30	128	158
Mrs. Margaret Cockett	27	109	136
R. P. Elmer	29	107	136
W. H. Palmer Jr.	21	99	120
H. L. Walker	24	86	110
Miss B. Streeter	15	69	84
Miss M. Jackson	11	53	74
Mrs. W. F. Palmer	13	59	72
S. W. Worthington	14	52	66
S. G. McKeen	13	49	62

Several archers have shot rounds on their home ranges since Sept. 8, and have sent their scores to L. C. Smith of Boston, who is issuing bulletins giving these scores. Dr. H. S. Lake of Fulton, N. Y., shot the Double York round four times between Sept. 8 and 29, and his best record was 188 hits and 565 score. James Nellis of Greenfield, Mass., shot the American round the best of which was 83-463. Fred Cooper of Wayne, Pa., also shot two rounds and his best card was 68-312. H. S. Taylor, Greenfield, a former national champion, shot an American round Sept. 30, and turned in a card of 84-462. Miss Ruth Brewer of Newton was the only woman to turn a score and she had 64-300 for an American round.

## PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	12	7	58
Vernon	12	7	61
Los Angeles	11	8	58
Salt Lake City	9	10	47
Seattle	8	10	45
Oakland	8	11	42
Portland	8	11	41
Sacramento	7	12	31

## RESULTS FRIDAY

Seattle 4, Salt Lake City 1.  
San Francisco 2, Oakland 0.  
Los Angeles 2, Vernon 1.  
Portland 2, Sacramento 1.

## STRAND BREAKS RECORD

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 14.—Paul Strand, centerfielder for the Salt Lake City team of the Pacific Coast League, yesterday broke the record in organized baseball for number of hits in one season. While playing against Seattle he made two singles, bringing his total for the season to 353. The record was previously held by Jay Kille of the Louisville American Association team, made in 1920.

EDWARD LASKER  
WINS CHESS TITLE

Defeats J. Bernstein for American Masters Championship in 35 Moves

CHESS MASTERS STANDINGS			
	Won	Drawn	Lost
Edward Lasker	4	0	1
Charles Jaffe	2	2	1
David Janowski	1	2	2
J. Bernstein	1	2	2
H. R. Bigelow	1	2	1 1/2
S. Rzeschewski	1	1	3 1/2

\*One adjourned game.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Edward Lasker of Chicago, the winner of the annual American Chess Masters tournament which has been taking place at the Chess Club International, ending last night with the completion of the fifth round. Six masters took part in the tournament and Lasker finished with four victories and one defeat. The only player to defeat the winner was David Janowski, who finished in a tie for third place.

Lasker met J. Bernstein, holder of the New York State championship, in the final round yesterday and won in 35 moves. The Chicagoan had the white side of a queen's gambit declined and established a strong passed pawn in the middle of the board, outwitted his opponent, and won handsomely.

Charles Jaffe of this city finished second. He met Janowski in the fifth round. He also played the queen's pawn opening against Janowski, but failed to make any headway against the French champion. The latter, who had lost to both S. Rzeschewski and H. R. Bigelow, required this point to bring him up among the leaders. On the other hand, Jaffe needed at least a draw in order to assure him of second prize. The game was splendidly contested, and finally drawn, Jaffe taking second prize.

Samuel Rzeschewski was paired with Bigelow, the latter defending strongly. They played for three hours, when Rzeschewski in a rook and pawn ending made an effort to force a win, thereby taking some risks. The game was then adjourned, with Bigelow sealing his move until Monday afternoon. Consequently, his standing in the tournament of Bigelow will not be determined until then.

Brother vs. Brother  
at Yale Bowl Today

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—The unofficial championship of the Jones family and of those sections of organized football which attract great popular interest was at stake in today's intercollegiate game in the Yale Bowl between Yale and the University of Iowa.

Last year's champion eleven of the Western Conference, coached by H. H. Jones, came some 1500 miles to play a member of the "Big Three" of the east, which defeated one and lost to the other member of the Princeton-Harvard-Yale triangle last season, and which is coached by T. A. D. Jones, Howard's brother.

Preparations were made for an unprecedented mid-season crowd of 50,000 eager for a game of thrills, confident predictions of victory by partisans led neutrals to believe that the result would be in doubt till the last whistle blew.

Interest in the game was increased by the fact that Howard and "Red" played on the same eleven at Yale, one a substitute end and the other an All-American quarterback, and by the fact that each has been the only Yale coach in recent years whose pupils have attained the summit of Yale football ambitions and defeated Harvard in the season's climax.

Rivalry of brothers is nothing new in Yale football; but it is an unsatisfactory recollection. Two years ago a Yale eleven, captained by J. T. Callahan, was defeated by brother H. A. Callahan's Princeton team, 20 to 0.

Thousands of Western Conference alumni, many of them in New Haven today, hoped for an Iowa victory. Harvard and Princeton men naturally wanted Yale to win, but out in Exeter, O., one football follower, interested in the game as much as anybody, said she would like a scoreless tie. She was Mrs. T. A. Jones, mother of the coaches.

Iowa had a section of the Bowl reserved for rooters, who included many New York and other conference institutions besides Iowa, and under graduate cheer leader from Iowa was on hand, and the grandmother of the Jones boys, Mrs. D. N. Richardson.

Many an argument in comparison of mid-western and eastern football probably will arise from the result of today's game, for such intercollegiate clashes in the future seem doomed. There is no national agreement for a world series in college football, such as there is in organized baseball, and both the western conference and the "Big Three" have frowned upon distant trips for intercollegiate games in the future.

CUBS TAKE LEAD;  
NEED JUST ONE MORE

CHICAGO CITY SERIES STANDINGS

	W.	L.	P.C.
Nationals	2	2	.500
Americans	2	3	.400

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—With the Cubs leading 3 to 2 in the Chicago city baseball championship series, the only hope of the White Sox here today is that the veteran, U. C. Faber, given a day's rest since he was batted out of the box Wednesday, may be able to return a victory. It is figured that E. P. Osborne, who has won two games of the series is due to appear again today for Manager William Killefer. If he can make it three victories today he will be the outstanding star of the series. If the Cubs are winners today the city pennant will be transferred from Comiskey Park to the North Side arena for the first time in many years.

Up to the sixth inning yesterday's game was closely played, the Sox tying the score at two in their half of the inning. The Cubs, however, stopped up and hammered out five runs. Victor Aldridge performed with credit for the North Siders, allowing them only seven scattered hits and not a pass. The score:

	Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cubs	.....	2	0	0	5	0	0	2	—	—	7	12	2
White Sox	.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	—	2	7	2

Batteries—Aldridge and O'Farrell; Blankenship, Duff and Schalk; Loeving pitcher—Blankenship. Umpires—Quigley, Dineen and Nallin. Time—1h. 51m.

Touring Baseball  
Players Are on Way  
Vanguard Leaves New York  
Today, Bound for Orient

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The first detachment of baseball players who have been selected to tour the Orient, to further the development of the American national game in Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, the Philippine Islands and Hawaii, are scheduled to leave New York City this afternoon and go, by rail, to Vancouver, B. C. From there they will sail to Yokohama on Oct. 20 and arrive at the Japanese seaport 10 days later.

Those leaving here this afternoon at 4 o'clock are: Herbert Hunter, manager of the enterprise; Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. O'Neill; Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Bush; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Pennock; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hoyt; Emil F. Meusel, and Charles D. Stengel. At Chicago the party will pick up Amos Strunk, B. A. Fisk, J. R. S. Schaubert, Luke Sewell, Fred C. Hofmann and Bert Griffith, and at Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lavan, George L. Kelly and Mrs. E. F. Meusel. There are 14 players in all, Hunter included. Mr. O'Neill, a New York newspaperman, is acting in an executive capacity.

A telegram was received yesterday from C. A. Comiskey, owner of the White Sox, notifying the tour management that nothing would be allowed to keep the two Chicago men from the trip. If the Chicago city series should hold over, he said, Falk and Strunk will be relieved from further duty. The full lineup will be as follows:

Catchers, Hotchner, Bush and Hoyt; Yankees, Pennock, Boston Red Sox; infielders, Kelly, Giants, first base; B. Griffith, Brooklyn, second base; Lavan, St. Louis Cardinals, shortstop; Stephenson, Indians, third base; outfielders, Falk, White Sox, left field; Strunk, White Sox, center field; E. Meusel, Giants, right field; substitutes, Hunter, former major leaguer, and Stengel, Giants.

After arriving at Yokohama on Oct. 30 the team will go to Tokyo for a two weeks' stay, playing in the meantime Kelo and Waseda Universities. Following that will be an excursion to Osaka and Nagasaki, and then a trip to Seoul in Korea. Then will come games in Manchuria, North China, Peking, Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong and a water trip to Manila and to Honolulu. Leaving the latter city, the players will arrive back in San Francisco on Feb. 2.

About 20 games will be played on the trip, most of them with native teams. In Hongkong and Honolulu it is planned to meet teams from American battleships and planes selected from the American colony.

JORDAN DEFEATS  
LOUIS GINSBERG

Third-round matches in the national title tourney of the American Checker Association are being played today at the American House, where a convention of the country's experts is being held.

Two victories and one draw for Alfred Jordan over Louis Ginsberg make it appear as though the former will be the ultimate winner of the meet, the pair being considered almost in a class by themselves among the contenders. Jordan is a former British titleholder and Ginsberg also has a long list of notable victories to his credit. At the players' own previous meeting Ginsberg won after a long series of draws.

Several of the other "old-timers" are also showing good form in this tourney. Matthew Priest, for example, who defeated J. H. Scott yesterday after his success in the first round, defeated Gould, Maine champion, E. C. Waterhouse, Massachusetts titleholder, and H. B. Reynolds were among the winners yesterday, and may make Jordan work very hard for the title. There were three defaults in the second round.

The convention is proving to be a great success not only from the tourney standpoint, but in that many questions of the policy of the checker body have been under discussion daily and have been settled much to the benefit of the players who now seem to be in a position of very good understanding. The summary:

SECOND ROUND			
Wins	Draws	Wins	Draws
H. B. Reynolds	2	J. W. Sheffield	0
A. M. Long	1	Wallace Gould	0
*Joseph Duff	0	J. J. Early	0
W. E. Davis	3	George Ruess	0
D. S. Taylor	1	W. B. Thomer	0
Matthew Priest	1	H. H. Scott	0
Carl Booth	0	J. P. Asay	1
L. M. Lewis	1	Charles Jolly	0
G. M. Tanner	1	H. W. Durgin	0
F. G. Farmer	1	F. L. McClellan	0
Alfred Jordan	2	Louis Ginsberg	0
W. G. Hill	2	V. C. Townsend	0
Raymond Gould	0	S. E. Crumb	0
Myron Gould	0	S. Levine	0
N. B. Tinsam	1	C. J. Taylor	0
Saul Wadlow	0	R. H. Roberts	0
E. C. Waterhouse	0	P. R. Ostrander	0
Charles Lawson	0	C. A. Upton	0
H. O. Newcomb	0	C. Nelson	0

\*Defaulted

## POLO FINALS THIS AFTERNOON

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Ft. Hamilton meets Governors Island this afternoon on the Parade Grounds at Ft. Hamilton in the final game of the military polo tournament. Ft. Hamilton won its way to the final game by defeating Squadron A in a closely contested game, 14 to 13. The winners allowed the losers a five-goal handicap. Major Sands and Captain Bratton played brilliantly for the winners.

DARTMOUTH HAS  
GOOD MATERIAL

Meets Middlebury Today—  
Twenty Letter Men Return  
for Football

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 13 (Special).—With victories over Norwich and Maine to its credit the Dartmouth football eleven, pointing toward the crucial games of the 1922 season, The Green plays Middlebury College tomorrow, University of Vermont the following week, and then on successive Saturdays come a list of hard battles—Harvard, Boston University, Cornell, Columbia, and Brown—a schedule difficult enough for any New England team.

When Head Coach J. L. Cannell '19 called the squad together for the first practice of the season Sept. 10 he found a wealth of material available. Twenty letter men from last year's team, headed by Capt. C. F. Burke '23, are back; in addition Cannell had the members of last season's undefeated freshman eleven to call upon. From these men he has welded a strong team with a wealth of good substitutes who have been giving the regulars a hard battle for their positions.

Particularly important this year is the new coaching system. Cannell heads the staff for the second season, and is assisted by J. J. Ryan '10, former end and captain of the Green, J. B. McAuliffe '16, former tackle and captain and J. E. Robertson '22, captain of the 1920 and 1921 elevens. The work of these active coaches is to be reinforced by the work and advice of the advisory council of coaches, consisting of L. H. Bankhart '10, end on the memorable team of 1909, C. W. Tobin '10, lineman and captain of the same team, and J. B. Hawley '09, backfield man and former assistant coach. Each of these coaches will be in Hanover at various times during the fall.

The most outstanding possibilities of the squad are a line much heavier and stronger than that of last year and a fast backfield, which will be reinforced by a large number of substitutes who are almost on a par with the first team backs. The line from tackle to tackle should average over 185 pounds. Coach Cannell has as yet to develop a dependable punter and dropkick. In this department Dartmouth will show its greatest weakness.

F. B. Smith '24, veteran of last year, will pilot the team again at quarterback. He has shown a vast improvement over last year, particularly in his running back of punts. G. T. Stevens Jr. '25, is a capable understudy; he replaced Smith early in the Maine game when the latter was forced out and ran the team well. H. H. Mills '23 is another quarterback who has been coming strong in the last week.

For the halfback positions Coach Cannell has a wealth of material. Captain Burke, who was out of the Maine game, will play his regular position at right halfback. C. A. Bolles '25, a strong defensive man and a good dropkick, will substitute for the Green leader. The other halfback position is being closely contested for by C. A. Calder '23, R. M. Harris '24, and S. P. Wright '25. Calder, a veteran of last year, has started both the Norwich and Maine games; he is light but has a great ability for picking holes in the opponents' line. Harris, star of the freshman eleven two years ago, but ineligible last fall, is the only real triple threat man Coach Cannell can claim. Wright is an open field runner and the best punter on the squad.

For fullback Coach Cannell also has many good prospects. L. G. Leavitt '25 has the advantage over his teammates at present, but is being hard pressed by J. H. Lee '23, who showed promisingly in the Maine encounter. Both men hit the line hard and can always be depended on for several yards. Two other fullbacks who will see action are J. E. Foster '23 and E. D. Hoag '23. Foster played in both the Norwich and Maine games and is particularly strong on the defense.

The end material is plentiful, but somewhat weak in the receiving of passes. E. B. Lynch '23, veteran of two seasons, will be back on the team soon. N. S. Gordon '23, another letter end, V. B. Hagenbuckle '24, M. H. Watkins '24, and H. B. Bjorkman '25, captain of last year's freshman, have all played good football in the two early season contests. J. W. Seavey '24 and F. S. Hershby '25, former linemen, have been shifted to end this fall.

Two veteran tackles, L. K. Neldinger '23, brother of the Yale backfield star, and C. G. Aschenbach '23, are playing the old positions. Substitute tackles who are going well are Edward Rowe '23, A. V. Goldstein '24, W. S. Hatch '24, and E. H. Whitaker '24. The battle for the guard positions between five veterans of last season is a close one. J. T. Taylor '23 seems sure of retaining the left guard position, but R. P. Carpenter '23 is only a bit behind him. M. W. Swenson '23, who has been out previously; G. T. Murphy '24, brother of the famous J. T. Murphy of the 1919 team, and R. C. Sweetser '25 are contesting for the other guard position. Sweetser started the Norwich game and Murphy the Maine battle. K. B. Hurd '23, another veteran guard, is out of the game for the season.

D. R. Moore '23, tackle and guard on last season's eleven, has been shifted to center this year and has a big advantage on all his rivals for the position. S. E. Ellis '24 and L. A. Thompson '24 are two other good pivot men, Ellis having the advantage over Thompson as an understudy for Moore.

AMERICANS MAKE CLEAN SWEEP WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—Rifle and machine-gun teams from the American forces on the Rhine made a clean sweep yesterday in competition with British, French and Belgian army teams, Major-General Allen informed the War Department today. The Americans won all events, scoring 510 points against the British 400, French 303 and Belgian 143.

MRS. HURD IS NEW  
BOSTON TITLIST

Foreign Students  
Take Up Soccer Game

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 13 (Special).—Soccer has just gained recognition as a variety sport at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and interclass games are now being played preparatory to the selection of a team to represent the college. For the last few seasons the game has been growing in favor with the large number of foreign students at the institute and there have been in the field complete clerical composed, one entirely of Chinese students and another of South Americans.







## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REVIEW OF THE  
WEEK'S EVENTS  
IN WALL STREET

Sentiment Is That "Melon" Cutting Must Not Go Too Far—Business Confidence Good

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (Special).—As expected, this week's stock market witnessed the cutting of several "melons," some of them unusually luscious.

The big advances in all the Standard Oil issues had led to the prediction that the companies would make a big division of their accumulated surpluses through stock dividends. This report was accompanied by the assertion that in the case of the companies whose stocks were selling at high prices—true of all of the Standard Oil shares—the par value would be materially reduced.

The Standard Oil of California was first with a dividend of 100 per cent and the predicted reduction in the par value. They came the New York corporation with 200 per cent, and after the close of business on Wednesday the Standard Oil of New Jersey surpassed them all with a 400 per cent stock dividend.

In the meantime announcement had been made of a 50 per cent stock dividend by the American Radiator Company. This was a surprise. The National Biscuit Company came along with a 75 per cent extra distribution in stock. This action had been freely predicted in connection with the big rise in the common shares.

## Woolworth Takes Action

The F. W. Woolworth Company made an announcement decidedly favorable to the common stockholders, but of a different character. Its directors have decided to retire the remainder of the preferred stock outstanding amounting to \$9,175,000 par value, at one time. Already it had been reduced gradually from the original \$15,000,000. When this transaction is completed the balance of earnings, under normal conditions, applicable to dividends on the common stock will be much larger, and may easily result in a substantial increase in the rate of cash dividends on that issue.

The directors of the Vacuum Oil Company were the only ones to cause disappointment in speculative circles in the declaration of extra dividends. It had been rumored that they would order substantial stock distribution. Instead they decided to pay an extra 7 per cent in cash in addition to the regular rate.

Various interpretations have been placed on the declaration of these large stock dividends. In the main they have been favorable. Some ultra-conservative observers have intimated that it would have been wiser to have capitalized a smaller amount of the cash surplus of the different companies, thereby having more funds on hand against another lean business period, and keeping down dividend requirements. This proposal has been met by the assertion that Standard Oil directors make few mistakes, and that they know the financial status of their companies, and what they are able to do now, and what they are able to do when business is not so good.

## Confidence in Future

It is expected that some corporations may unduly weaken their financial position by declaring extra dividends, partly because others are doing it. Certain it is that those that have taken such action have confidence in the future of business for some time to come.

The rather general calling of bonds cannot help but be regarded as reflecting a strong financial position on the part of the companies taking such action. According to persistent rumors in the financial district, the "melon" harvest is only fairly well under way.

It is to be hoped that it will not be carried too far. It is not so long since the industrial corporations of this country were carrying abnormally big bank loans. Some of them have been able to reduce those obligations only moderately. Many have converted them into long-term obligations in the form of bonds carrying a fixed charge.

Although at the outset this week European cable advice said that the Turkish Nationalists had delivered an ultimatum to the Allies that, within a brief period, which they extended several times, Great Britain and her associates must withdraw certain of their most recent demands, with respect to Thrace, close students of the Near East situation were confident that it was a matter of only a short time until the Turks yielded to their demands.

They must have realized the accuracy and force of the statement attributed to Lieutenant-General Harington after the convention prepared by the Allies had been submitted to the Turkish Nationalists. He was quoted as saying that "while the British people want peace they are equally determined to have fair play and are anxious opponents when aroused."

Happily Ismet Pasha signed the protocol, which, it was assumed, would assure a cessation of hostilities pending the forthcoming general peace conference. The civilized world hopes that it will work out a comprehensive solution of the troublesome Turkish problems.

Despite the newspaper campaign and the opposition of certain branches of organized Labor in Great Britain to Premier Lloyd George and his Cabinet, his friends are counting upon his speech in Manchester today to win another victory over his political adversaries.

Sentiment in the United States is helped greatly by the assertion of President Lee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen that the policy again being pursued by the "Big Four" of making settlements with the railroads individually, would avert general railroad strikes.

The prediction of a large increase in the United States Steel orders far advanced the common stock in advance.

## New York Market Price Range for Week Ended Saturday, October 14, 1922

Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Net	Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Net	Yr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Net
100 1/2	100 1/2	Adams Express	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Electric Storage Bat	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Advance Rummy	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Emer Brantingham	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Air Reduction	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Endicott-Johnson	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Alaska Gold Mines	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Erle 1st pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Alaska Juneau	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Erle 2d pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	All Am Cables	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Fairbanks	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chemical	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Farmers Playars	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Federal Smelting pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Flasher Body	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Flasher Body Ohio	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Freepress-Texas	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	Allied Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	General Asphalt pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2</	



# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## TELEPHONE IS EARNING \$11 A SHARE A YEAR

President Thayer Says Demand for Service Grows Faster Than Population

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1922, earned \$8.56 a share on the average amount of capital stock outstanding during that period, which is at the annual rate of \$11.41 a share.

The comparative income account for the nine months to Sept. 30 shows these changes:

	1922	1921	1920
Earnings	\$33,282,358	\$4,938,631	\$1,008,753
Dividends	9,048,160	4,721,968	1,339,271
Net operating revenues	139,271	59,562	50,194,015
Expenses	29,123,162	2,311,586	61,096,853
Net earnings	61,096,853	2,311,586	12,188,358
Deduct int.	12,188,358	2,311,586	8,084,973
Balance avail. for div.	48,908,495	8,084,973	28,499,871
Deduct div.	28,499,871	8,084,973	10,372,713
Balance	20,408,624	0	18,127,158

\*Decrease. †Subject to minor changes when final figures for September are available.

Prea. H. B. Thayer says: "The demand for telephone service grows faster than our population. It is an intensive growth; an increasing percentage of the population is seeking telephone service. It is a function of the Bell System in provision for adequately handling the new business as promptly and economically as possible."

"To take care of new telephone business, approximately \$175,000,000 worth of new telephone plant—consisting of land and buildings, switchboards, cables, toll lines, and telephone instruments—is built by the Bell System annually. These new telephone facilities mean additional revenues and increase the value of the service to all telephone subscribers by increasing the number of people with whom each subscriber can talk.

"In view of the needs of the business, your company offered to its stockholders of record on Sept. 8, 1922, additional stock in the proportion of one share of new stock to five shares of stock then outstanding. As stated in advising such stockholders of the details of this offer, this substantial issue makes any further issue of stock to stockholders improbable for a considerable period to come."

## MARKET OPINIONS

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—Reactions do not go far because insiders buy stocks whenever they sell off. The whole market is rounding out in its forward development and it would take slightly more than a point further advance in railroad stocks to indicate a broad and active market such as we have been predicting would last until after Thanksgiving.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York—We urge deliberation and restraint, but we do not anticipate any severe break until some further high points have been established.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston—Discrimination should be used in the purchase of securities at this level, particularly for some months to come. The equipment have been the leaders marketwise and by all indications have not yet spent their force. With the September railroad earnings due in the next 10 days and the probabilities of these returns reflecting favorable results, we believe that speculative enthusiasm is very apt to swing toward the railroad group.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We do not believe that we are, as yet, so near the crest that the danger signal need be sounded too loud, but we have recently witnessed cannot but be followed by almost equally violent reactions. In short, even if one believes that the constructive period will continue for some months to come, considerable degree of caution is nevertheless advisable. Probably those groups that have not received so much attention are the safest and quite as likely to yield satisfactory results.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We have passed through 14 months of rising prices, with only two reactions; this probably represents about two-thirds of the major upward movement. So far, the rise has been orderly and steady, which is true to the last phase of such movements, which are usually wild in character, and it is during this excitement that the public becomes overextended. This is the period we have now either just entered upon or are closely approaching, and it behooves every holder of securities to keep both feet on the ground and to jealously watch the sum he owes his brokers, rather than try to see how great a load his brokers will allow him to carry on borrowed money.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Although money rates are showing a tendency to stiffen, the ample reserves of the Federal banks are assurance that business will not be hampered by any lack of needed assistance from banking sources, and the oversubscription to the recent Government bond issue is evidence of the large amount of capital available in high grade securities.

## HOGS STEADY IN LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—Hogs were slow but steady at the opening of the live-stock market here today; \$9.40 was paid for 275-lb. butchers. Yesterday's average was \$8.75, compared with \$9.15 a week ago and \$7.85 a year ago.

Receipts of hogs for the day were 8500, with 7566 left over. Cattle receipts, 1500; sheep, 3500.

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (Special)—Canvas shoes, imported by J. L. Cox of Ogdensburg, N. Y., from Ames Holden McCready, Ltd. of Montreal, Can., were the subject of customs controversy just determined by the Board of United States General Appraisers in favor of the Government. These shoes were classified on entry as wearing apparel in chief value of cotton and duty levied thereon at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 256 of the tariff act of 1913. The protestant claimed free entry under the provision in paragraph 530 for shoes in chief value of leather. Judge Weller writes a lengthy opinion in this case in which the claim of the importer is denied.

Clock glasses, made from cylinder or plate glass, with beveled edges, were the subject of another ruling by the customs board, this one, however, in favor of the importers. These glasses, imported by Semon Bach & Co., were taxed at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 95 of the tariff act of 1913. Judge Sullivan, after reviewing the evidence at length, finds that they should have been classified as beveled window or plate glass, under paragraphs 85, 88, and 90, with duty according to size, and an additional duty of 4 per cent ad valorem on account of being beveled.

## DOMESTIC TRADE GAINS ACTIVITY; PRICES MOVE UP

"An increase of activity, with a marked increase of strength in prices, specially of all textile fabrics, improved country buying at large western distributive points, the arrival of long-expected cool weather with its stimulating effect on retail trade, particularly in the north and west, which send reports of department store trade exceeding a year ago, continued growth in the volume of railroad business, an important influence in this direction being close-to-record coal loadings this week, and very active building with consequent good effects on buying of lumber, hardware and other materials, are notable among many favorable features coming to hand this week in the domestic trade of the United States," says Bradstreet's weekly review of the situation, which continues:

"The main unfavorable element as regards domestic trade is the evident growing congestion of car supply, which is delaying lumber shipments from the Pacific coast and, south, finished steel from mills, coal from the mines and crops from the farm to market."

## WHEAT MARKET DISPLAYS RATHER IRREGULAR TREND

CHICAGO, Oct. 14—Scattered buying of wheat today was responsible for an early upturn in values here. Higher quotations at Liverpool also tended to reflect firmness on this side of the Atlantic, during the early dealings. Some profit-taking was in evidence on the advance, but resting orders to sell soon checked the bulge. The opening which ranged from unchanged figures to 3c. advance, with December 1.09 1/2 @ 1.10, and May 1.11 1/4 @ 1.12, was followed by a little rally, then something of a let-back.

Corn was easier in tone, due mainly to profit-taking by local pit longs. After starting unchanged to 1/2c. higher, with December 64 1/4 @ 64 1/2, the corn market underwent a slight general sag.

Oats opened unchanged to 1/2c. up, with December 40 1/2 @ 41c., and later hardened a little all around.

Provisions lacked support.

## GENERAL ELECTRIC ORDERS MAKE GAIN OF 42 PER CENT

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 14—Orders received by the General Electric Company for the three months ended Sept. 30 have been 42 per cent greater than for the corresponding three months in 1921, according to a statement to the stockholders made public today by Gerard Swope, president. Orders for the three months this year totaled \$58,914,620 as compared with \$41,608,337 for the corresponding quarter a year ago.

For the first nine months, orders have totaled \$176,171,194 as compared with \$135,266,462 in 1921, or an increase of 30 per cent.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness; warmer; moderate to fresh east and southeast winds.  
Southern New England: Fair and warmer tonight; Sunday mostly cloudy and warmer; moderate east and south-east winds.  
Northern New England: Fair and warmer tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate southerly winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week  
Unsettled, with rains at the beginning of the week and fair weather thereafter, with normal temperature, is the outlook for next week.

## Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 58  
Atlantic City ..... 54  
Boston ..... 50  
Buffalo ..... 52  
Calgary ..... 48  
Charleston ..... 54  
Chicago ..... 54  
Cincinnati ..... 52  
Cleveland ..... 50  
Dallas ..... 50  
Denver ..... 46  
Detroit ..... 48  
Houston ..... 54  
Indianapolis ..... 50  
Jacksonville ..... 64  
Kansas City ..... 58  
Memphis ..... 54  
Miami ..... 50  
Milwaukee ..... 52  
Minneapolis ..... 52  
New Orleans ..... 62  
New York ..... 54  
Philadelphia ..... 52  
Pittsburgh ..... 52  
Portland, Me. .... 42  
Portland, Ore. .... 48  
San Francisco ..... 54  
St. Louis ..... 52  
St. Paul ..... 52  
Washington ..... 46

## IRON WORKS DIVIDEND PLAN

BERLIN, Oct. 14—The Phoenix Iron Works propose an increase in the annual dividend from 25 per cent paid last year to 30 per cent. The gross profits total 190,000,000 marks, compared with 129,900,000 last year.



Photograph © by Barratt's Photo Press, Ltd., London

Senator Guglielmo Marconi

IT WILL perhaps be news to many people that Senator Marconi did not discover wireless telegraphy. That honor belongs to Prof. David Hughes, the famous electrical expert from Kentucky, many of whose manuscripts are now in a Boston museum. However, Professor Hughes did not follow up his discovery—which was made before Senator Marconi was born—in fact, he said nothing about it except to a few intimates. Consequently Senator Marconi is fully entitled to all the credit which was by common consent accorded to him when he first announced his discoveries.

Senator Marconi was educated at Loughborough University, where he carried out his first experiments in wireless electricity. In 1899 he established wireless communication between France and England across the Channel and in 1901 was the first to receive signals by his system across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1904 he inaugurated the first ocean daily newspaper. The following year he invented the directive system of wireless telegraphy and has continued since that time in advancing the science of wireless by additional improvements.

Not all inventors are able to turn their inventions into flourishing business propositions. Senator Marconi, however, has done so and is now chairman of the company which was formed to market his inventions. Besides being a great inventor and successful business man, he is a huntsman, a keen yachtsman and motorist.

Well known on both sides of the Atlantic, he has had honors showered on him from many countries. In 1899 he received the Nobel Prize for Physics; he is an honorary D. Sc. of Oxford University, an honorary LL. D. of Glasgow and a senator of Italy. But perhaps the greatest honor of all is that the man in the street leaves them all out. To him the Senator is just—Marconi.

## MARCONI WIRELESS PLANS TO ISSUE DEBENTURE STOCK

LONDON, Oct. 14—Marconi Wireless Company proposes to raise additional funds by creating \$3,000,000 short-term convertible debenture stock. Of this \$1,500,000 is to be issued forthwith, and the remainder when required.

The proposals involve the extension of borrowing powers, and an increase of ordinary capital to provide for conversion rights.

A special meeting is called for Oct. 20 to pass resolutions, one of which provides for increasing capital to \$4,000,000, by creating 1,000,000 ordinary shares at £1 each.

## GOLD STOCK AT NEW HIGH RECORD

Gold stock of the United States made a new high record Oct. 13 at \$3,874,378,711, an increase of \$15,830,000 over Sept. 1.

Since Jan. 1 the stock shows an increase of \$217,190,150. By months gains have been as follows: September, \$15,830,000; August, \$33,704,783; July, \$39,322,907; June, \$1,050,281; May, \$7,704,647; April, \$16,148,045; March, \$29,861,884; February, \$39,873,254; and January, \$23,893,850.

On Oct. 4 the total gold reserves of the federal reserve banks were \$3,089,280,000, compared with \$2,975,298,000 Jan. 4, an increase of \$213,982,000, so that of the \$217,190,150 increase in the Nation's stock of gold since Jan. 1, all but a few millions found their way into reserve banks, where they can serve the greatest use.

Of the total stock of gold in the country, the Federal Reserve System held 79 per cent.

## BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alpha Mines	10	10	10
Bay State Gas	06	06	06
Boston Ely	75	75	75
Boston & Montana	12	12	12
Chief Cons Min.	54	54	54
City Serv B. share	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Colorado Mng	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Crystalline Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Eureka	28	27	28
Gillette com	246	246	246
Gold Road	36	36	36
Hercules	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mex Silver	03	03	03
Mutual	14	12	14
New Rilla Min	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Nixon	02	02	02
Radio	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Ruby Cons	29	29	29
Shenandoah	90	90	90
United Verde Ext	28	28	28
Verde Mines	37	36	37

Total sales, 11,500 shares.

## GAIN IN COAL FOR GERMANY

LONDON, Oct. 14—British exports of coal to Germany in September were 1,060,801 tons compared with 247,313 in January. For nine months of 1922 they were 6,182,086 compared with less than 500,000 in the similar period of 1921.

## GERMAN GOLD LOAN

BERLIN, Oct. 14—It is expected the proposed internal gold loan will total 400,000,000 gold marks and bear 4 per cent interest.

## BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES FOR SEPTEMBER

LONDON, Oct. 5—September Board of Trade figures show following increases in various imports—Wood and timber £1,699,000; woolen manufactures £580,000; apparel £589,000; hides and skins £714,000. Imports of grain and flour decreased £2,817,000; meat decreased £2,849,000; oil seeds £1,494,000; food and drink imports £1,422,000.

Following increases were noted in exports: Cotton manufactures £3,084,000; coal £2,915,000; apparel £861,000; iron and steel manufactures £584,000; woolen manufactures £920,000. Exports of vehicles declined £1,418,000; of machinery £917,000; of oil seeds £440,000; and of electrical goods £400,000.

## DIVIDENDS

Pyrene Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

The Miller Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent on account of back dividends on the preferred, payable Dec. 1.

The Electric Box & Share Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 18.

Otto Eisenlohr & Brothers declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Savannah Sugar Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 16.

The Southern Railway today declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31. This is the first distribution on the issue since December, 1920, when the regular semi-annual distribution of 2 1/2 per cent was made.

Texaco Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 17.

The Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company declared the regular semi-annual dividends of \$3 on both the common and preferred stocks, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 15.

California Packing Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Gimbel Bros., Inc., declared an initial quarterly 1 1/2 per cent preferred dividend, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY  
First week Oct. .... \$3,464,378  
From Jan. 1 ..... 130,650,869  
MOBILE & OIL  
First week Oct. .... \$368,579  
From Jan. 1 ..... 13,146,930

GRAND TRUNK  
First week Oct. .... \$2,167,914  
From Jan. 1 ..... \$4,916,387

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS  
First week Oct. .... \$1,578  
From Jan. 1 ..... \$1,204

\*Increase

## FURTHER RECOVERY TAKES PLACE IN LONDON MARKET

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 14—Prices on the stock exchange during the week reflected the better political situation prevailing and the receipt of some favorable trade reports. Industrials, particularly oils, rails and the diamond group were strong and quotations at Friday's close were generally higher than a week ago.

Gold securities were in very good demand indicating confidence in the situation generally. Friday's prices, together with the net changes from a week ago, follow:

	Net	Change
War Loan 5% 1929-47	100	1 1/2
British Cell & Chem Mfg	0	8
Ltd prof	0	8
do ordy	0	4
Dunlop Rubber Co Ltd	0	7
Anglo-Am Corp So Af	15	4
DeBeers Cons deferred	13	15
Rand Mines Ltd	12	0
Anglo-Am Oil Co Ltd	4	18
Brit Controlled Ltd prof	0	10
do ordy	0	9
Royal Dutch ord	40	5
Shell Trad & Trans ord	4	6
Radio Corp Amer pref	0	14
do com	1	10

\*Rise or fall noted in shillings.

## MARK'S VALUE SHRINKS

BERLIN, Oct. 14—Effective Oct. 15, the number of paper marks required for payment of import duties has been fixed at 440 times the gold rates for customs tariffs, compared with 370 Oct. 11, 345 Oct. 4, and 350 Sept. 20.

## SHIPYARD WAGE CUTS

LONDON, Oct. 14—New shipyard wages include four cuts of 2s. 6d. effective Nov. 1. On Oct. 13 and Jan. 3, The actual reductions range from 10s. weekly for higher-priced men to 8s. where the wage, including the balance of 10s. bonus, is 38s. 6d.

## Classified Advertisements

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On elevation overlooking Jamaica Plain, two minutes from Franklin Park, a quiet street of 6000 ft. frontage, 100 ft. wide, three pleasant bedrooms, one with private lavatory; ample closets; hot water heat and electricity; very conveniently built; hardwood floors throughout; large basement, light and dry; good elevation; one good lawn; 100 ft. front improved, 140 ft. frontage; house always occupied by owner; priced for immediate sale at \$10,000. Phone 1408-W. Key at 6 Park Lane, Jamaica Plain.

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In Famous St. Johns River Valley  
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READING, \$5300  
Good location: few minutes from center, 8 to depot; excellent 7-room house, completely furnished; 6 min. to station; bath, hot water, gas, stone sink, shower, tasty papers, etc.; 15,000 feet land; apples; a delightful community home; good terms. Show by B. W. FISHER, 82 Alden St., Wakefield, Mass. Phone 6. CLAPP CO., 204 Washington St., Boston.

14 Acres—Cohasset  
Beautiful tract for one or more homes. Land has about 1000 feet street frontage; hundreds of old growth pine, cedar and oak; good elevation; only 5 minutes' walk to station on macadam road; owner will arrange to sell at a low price. Call 225 North Cohasset, Mass., or Tel. 281-M Cohasset.

FOR SALE  
An ideal site for a winter residence 15 miles south of Miami, Florida, on Biscayne Bay; property includes house, garage, 380 by 180 ft. lot; also 40 acres of grove land containing eight acres of grapefruit and Avocado pear trees. E. E. BARNY, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

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Alfalfa, Fruit, Stock Ranches.  
Advise me of your desires.  
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SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE  
"Broadview" Bungalow, garage, 1 1/2 acres, 40 fruit trees, beautiful lawn, six rooms, bath, sun porch, hot water, electric, state road, Wellesley to South Shore, E. A. WHITNEY, Box 112, Needham, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL EVANSTON  
A residence lot, 50x150, in Chicago's beautiful suburb, with a fine home, 10 rooms, bath, and garage, present prices as well as a good home site. A. P. PRIMORE, 602 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

NEEDHAM  
Artistic California bungalow and garage, beautiful grounds, select section, delightful community, 6 min. to center station, etc. Ask for complete description. Box 112, Needham, Mass.

22 ACRES rich soil, suitable for dairy, gardening or orchard; water right \$3.00 acre; modern house, 10 rooms, bath, and garage. Call 100-100. CORTELLI, Rt. 107, Los Molinos, Cal.

FLORIDA farm lands and groves, city property, also 40 acres of grove land containing eight acres of grapefruit and Avocado pear trees. REALTY CO., Inc., 319 East Flagler St., Miami, Fla.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—100 acres of unimproved land, 11 miles north of Upper Red Lake, Minn. Beltrami Co. MRS. D. CRAWFORD, Adell, Iowa.

STUDENT wishes use of practitioner's office three mornings week. Box 7-72, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

FOR SALE  
A RARE opportunity to purchase a dinner table and Milton China, deeply engraved in gold, consisting of 100 pieces; price \$200. Call mornings, Brookline 548, Brookline, Mass.

STEINWAY BABY GRAND, chosen by musician for himself; like new; \$500. Phone Fitzroy 2-2000. 116 West 88th St., New York City.

SILVER WARE wearing apparel—man's wardrobe. Call 2-2000. 116 West 88th St., New York City.

FOR HIRE  
New Nash Touring Car for Hire  
\$2.50 per hour, shopping \$2.00; careful driver. F. R. Christie, Tel. Jam. 148-3, Jamaica Plain.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES  
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul, Boston, Mass. Sunday service at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for the Mother Church and all its branches: "The Church of Christ, the Kingdom of God in the World." School in the Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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FOR RENTAL—QUINCY  
Alleyway Terrace, near high school. Quincy: most attractive property in every respect: 5 bedrooms, 2 1/2 baths, electric, gas, hot water, central heating, etc. References required; apply immediately. Rental \$50. Apply to J. O. FORTNEY, E. Street, North Cohasset, Mass. Tel. 281-M Cohasset.

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7 rooms, 2 baths, unfurnished; living room, 13 ft. front, 12 ft. wide; 12 ft. wide; hot water, heat, electric light, all conveniences; one hour from N. Y. in a beautiful car. Phone 1408-W. Key at 6 Park Lane, Jamaica Plain.

APARTMENT, heated, all improvements, on Staten Island near ferry: 8 rooms, \$50; 4 rooms, \$45; 3 rooms, \$35. Phone Thompsonville 1282. Write, Box 9-71, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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THIRD VIENNA FAIR  
PROVES A SUCCESS

Foreign Buyers Place Large  
Orders—Shoes, Toys and Ma-  
chinery in Unusual Demand

VIENNA, Sept. 23.—Vienna's third  
international industrial fair, although  
held under adverse conditions,  
achieved no little success. Things  
generally were against it. A printers'  
strike deprived it of all newspaper  
support. The general industrial and  
financial situation was unfavorable,  
and an acute political crisis was an-  
other handicap. In the face of such  
drawbacks, it would not have been  
surprising had the fair proved a failure.

At first, indeed, attendance was  
small, but after the second day fore-  
ign customers came in increasing  
numbers. There were many from dis-  
tant countries—America, Argentina,  
Cuba, Egypt, India, and Australia. The  
Balkan nations, too, were represented.  
A special Danube steamer brought  
600 Bulgarians, and there were pres-  
ent many Greeks, Yugoslavs and  
Rumanians.

To foreign buyers, prices generally  
were quoted in foreign currencies,  
dollars, Swiss francs, dinars or pounds  
sterling. When calculated in crowns,  
prices invariably were "freibleibend,"  
that is to say, left open for future ad-  
justment—a course absolutely neces-  
sary in view of unstable currency con-  
ditions in Austria.

The department of new inventions  
proved most attractive, also the most  
successful. A rope maker, who had  
been trying for nine years to sell a  
patent for a new rope-making ma-  
chine, disposed of it at this fair to a  
Hungarian firm. A carpenter from a  
village near Vienna sold a new table  
ball game. Then there was a benzine  
lock to prevent theft of benzine, the  
invention of a former naval officer;  
and an improved railway signal ap-  
paratus, all of which attracted many  
visitors.

Shoe business Reported Good  
Good business was reported by the  
shoe and leather industries. One  
American firm sold a large quantity  
of shoes to Greece and Bulgaria,  
while another was able to establish  
relations with firms in Melbourne.  
The best demand was for the higher  
grades of shoes, in which Sweden,  
Norway, and Hungary displayed the  
greatest interest. Austrian manu-  
facturers also established new and val-  
uable connections with Salonika,  
Greece, and Egypt.

Machinery of all kinds was in great  
demand, particularly agricultural ma-  
chinery. A number of peasants from  
the newly acquired territory of the  
Bergensland came on the last day of  
the fair and placed large orders for  
farming machinery, chiefly for milk  
separators and grist mills. Their ap-  
pearance was one of the most grati-  
fying features of the fair, as Austrian  
agriculturists are extremely backward  
in the employment of modern ap-  
pliances. They go on using the same  
heavy, old-fashioned types of ploughs  
as their forefathers did 100 years ago.

Now all these land classes are in  
good circumstances and have money to  
spend for new machinery and farm  
implements. In fact, they have so  
much money—in Austrian crowns of  
course—that they do not care to raise  
more produce than they actually re-  
quire for their own use. They have  
no faith in the value of their own cur-  
rency and would rather keep their  
cattle and grain than part with them  
for such inferior money.

Toys and Games in Demand  
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another successful department. Amer-  
ican and English buyers seemed par-

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CANADIAN PACIFIC  
HEAD OPTIMISTIC

At Conclusion of Tour Mr.  
Beatty Notes Improvement

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 27 (Special  
Correspondence).—E. W. Beatty, pres-  
ident of the Canadian Pacific Railway,  
arrived here this week after his an-  
nual tour through Canada and de-  
clared that his observations in all  
parts of the Dominion had led him to  
the conclusion that "a period of sub-  
stantial prosperity is undoubtedly very  
near at hand."

"Conditions throughout the whole of  
Canada are materially better than a  
year ago," he said. "The general im-  
provements in the United States and  
Canada will undoubtedly reflect them-  
selves in British Columbia." Mr.  
Beatty said that he had noticed a  
steady improvement of conditions in  
Canada. The Dominion, he recalled,  
had not gone into the slump until four  
months after the industrial depression had  
hit the United States and consequently  
was somewhat behind the United  
States in getting back on its feet com-  
mercially. The huge crop on the Cana-  
dian prairies this year, however,  
meant money and money meant indus-  
trial development.

"I see nothing that should cause any  
Canadian the slightest apprehension,"  
he asserted. Conditions would improve  
year by year and while there might be  
small retrograde movements the gen-  
eral movement from now on would be  
upward, he predicted. He did not fore-  
see any boom times like those of a few  
years ago, nor were such conditions  
desirable.

"The flow of immigrants into Cana-  
da during the next few years should  
be heavy," Mr. Beatty observed. "It is  
not, in my opinion, necessary that  
Canada should look for the larger part  
of its immigration from the countries  
whose people have been impoverished.  
Our immigrants will come from Great  
Britain, the United States, some of the  
Scandinavian countries and those  
states in central and southern Europe  
in which agriculture is a leading in-  
dustry."

"The Canadian Pacific Railway for  
years has been the largest immigration  
and colonization agency in Canada  
and, in spite of the lack of immigration  
due to the absence until recently of a  
definite Government policy, it has  
maintained this large and expensive  
organization so as to permit its being  
fully utilized when the Government  
policies have been put into active op-  
eration."

The Canadian National Railways  
operate in the closest competition with  
the Canadian Pacific Railway but both  
systems have common problems and  
the Canadian Pacific Railway directors  
are anxious that the Government-  
owned lines should operate success-  
fully, Mr. Beatty declared. His asso-  
ciates and he hoped that the best rail-  
road executives in America could be  
secured to manage the Canadian Na-  
tional Railways, he said.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Isaac Albeniz, Catalanian  
Pianist and Composer

This is the first of two articles on Albeniz. The second will appear in an early issue.

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By DAVID SEQUEIRA

ISAAC ALBENZ was one of the artists who did most to popularize the classical works of the great composers by bringing them to the understanding of the people, so that they might enjoy, know, and appreciate them. Music is the most subjective manifestation of art. It is necessary that we assimilate it, that we know it in all its details, each phrase and harmonic progression, before we can appreciate it completely. And who has not been animated to the point of wishing to dance, when the joyous rhythm of some happy thought that has been expressed in music reaches the ears? So, before understanding and appreciating what the message of the composer is, it is necessary to hear the composition repeatedly and with deep concentration, and from this comes precisely the difficulty in popularizing classical music; but Albeniz, from his tenderest years, consecrated himself to giving concerts.

The public always attended the recitals of this talented artist with a singular delight, desirous of hearing the fine conceptions of art, and anxious to applaud the exactitude, the delicacy, and valor of his interpretations. It was necessary to see Albeniz at the piano in order to understand his ability. He was one of the most notable pianists Spain has ever produced. He possessed great originality, had a prodigious technical skill, and a deep and tender sentiment. A great critic once said of him, when a comparison had been made between Rubinstein and Albeniz: "Rubinstein is Rubinstein, and Albeniz is Albeniz. Both are great because of their individuality, because they carry in their style the reflection of their natures."

## Childhood Environment

Isaac Albeniz was a native of the village of Camporredon of Gerona Province of Cataluña, Spain, but while he was an infant the family moved to Barcelona because of the employment of his father there. In order to have a clear understanding of the faculties of the child Isaac, it is necessary to know something of the surroundings of his first years. The house in which he lived was situated in the district of San Francisco. From it there was a beautiful view of the sea, and past the house the troops, who went to relieve the guard of the captain-general, passed gaily by each day, their brass band in the lead. Soon after the family was installed in this house his parents first noticed the love for music in the boy; they found him in ecstasies of delight over the music played by the military band, and his tiny feet were marking off the rhythm of the martial strains as the regiment marched by the house. In view of this discovery his older brother determined to try to instruct the child, and half-doubtful of the outcome, he placed the infant at the piano. The astonishment of the entire family can readily be understood when, a short time after, he was playing several scales, "La Marcha Real" (The Royal March) and four or five other pieces which he had heard played by the military band. From this resulted the concert which he gave when four years old, in the Teatro Romea in Barcelona, at which time he played a fantasy called "Visperas Sicilianas."

## A Child Prodigy

The admiration for this precocious child was so great that the press was aroused and a heated discussion followed, as some said that there had been someone else playing from behind the wings.

Neither the father nor the mother of Albeniz was a musician, nor had either of them any musical education whatever; all they had was the natural love of music, which seems to be the inheritance of every Spaniard. The mother at a time when she had only 19 pesetas in the house, took 10 for the rental of a piano for the use of an older sister of Isaac, for it was her cherished ambition that her daughter learn to play the piano.

After the performance in the Teatro Romea, Albeniz was placed under the guidance of his sister, Sr. de Narciso Oliveras, who had gained reputation as a teacher of music. The progress he made under her fond and able direction astounded all the professors of Barcelona, for in a short time, at the age of 6, he could make skilful and rapid improvisations on any theme they chose to give him.

## Pupil of Marmontel

His father now realized the extraordinary ability of the child and decided to send him, in the company of his mother and sister, to Paris. There they remained nine months, frequenting the house of the "maestro" Marmontel, since in the conservatory, after Albeniz had made a brilliant showing in his entrance examinations, in which he carried away all the honors of the day (his sister took the same examinations, but with less success) Marmontel remarked, "This boy will be a great artist if he receives the proper training." Marmontel gave him instructions in his own home, and under his brilliant guidance the boy's progress was rapid.

From Paris he returned to Barcelona. During the months that he was studying the father had met with severe reverses of fortune, so it was decided to make a tour of the provinces of the north of Spain, giving concerts with the child prodigy and his sister as the artists. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm wherever they appeared.

## At Madrid Conservatory

In 1868, because of the revolution, the entire family moved to Madrid, where Isaac immediately entered the National Conservatory of Music, joining the class of Agero for solfeggio and studying piano under Mendizábal,

here he met with the usual success. In all subjects he was an apt pupil, but he was especially fond of literature. All his spare moments were spent in reading, especially books of travel, and for him Jules Verne was a constant source of delight.

The imagination of the boy began to work vigorously, and he visualized himself moving about in new places. He determined to leave Madrid, but because of his extreme youth he lacked sufficient courage to undertake this tremendous step *motu proprio*, so he began to reason in the following manner, according to his own words, written in his "Memoirs of My Life": "If I do something foolish or really bad, I will be afraid to go home, and there will be no other course open to me but to go away from Madrid." The bad action immediately followed, and it was no less of a feat to go to a shop in the "Calle Clavel" which his family patronized, and giving the name of his parents, to order sweets and titt-bits. He continued this for a month, at the end of which, a bill was presented to him, and he little cared where he might be carried, for his destination was anywhere, away from Madrid.

## Befriended by Mayor

In the compartment he had entered was seated the Alcalde (Mayor) of Escorial, who, observing the nervous state of the child, exclaimed, "My child, I believe you are running away!" Isaac began to cry and answered, "No, Señor, I am going to give concerts, because my father is retired and my family is in great need of money." "Yes, but have you a ticket?" responded his traveling companion. "No, Señor," replied the child. "Well, then, when we arrive at Escorial I will have to take you out, concealed in such a manner that you will not be seen," and he hid the small artist beneath his cape so successfully that no one knew of his entrance into the royal site of San Lorenzo.

As soon as he arrived he presented himself at the Casino, where he met, among other personages, the "maestro" Benito, and his playing created a tremendous impression upon them all. In the meantime his parents were much disturbed, and searching parties were seeking him in every corner of Madrid. That evening in the Correspondencia de España they read: "The child wonder, Albeniz, is now giving a series of concerts in Escorial with tremendous success." His father immediately sent for his son, and the reply came that as soon as he had given the concert already announced the authorities of that city would see that he returned to Madrid.

## Further Travels

One morning they put him on a train for Madrid, but when it stopped at Villalba, where two trains meet, the little adventurer quietly slipped out of his compartment and took the train which was going in the opposite direction, carrying him still farther away from Madrid. Years afterward, when giving an account of these escapades of his childhood, Albeniz said: "I began to think as I sat there in that train bound for Madrid that with the money I had in my pocket I could



Isaac Albeniz

travel anywhere and travel as a gentleman, and that to return to Madrid would be the greatest folly, for it would spoil all my ambitions."

At Avila he left the train; here his concerts met with the same success as before. From Avila he went to Zamora, where he was admired by all who heard him. He journeyed, always alone, to Salamanca, where he was entertained by the distinguished family of Solís, who treated him as their own son. He remained in that city a long time, until finally, weary of being so long in one place (it was while here that he began writing his

"Memoirs"), he departed for Pefaranda de Bracamonte.

By this time he had accumulated quite a sum of money, and he determined to return to his parents, whom he had not seen for several months, but between Pefaranda and Avila the train in which he was riding was held up by robbers, and all was taken from him, save an album and his diary, which he prized very highly. But this experience did not frighten the child, and in view of the loss he decided to continue in search of fortune instead of returning to Madrid. So he went on to Valladolid, where he remained several months. During this period he developed rapidly and many of his childish ways left him, due no doubt to his association with boys older than himself, whom his protector, Don Ricardo Becerro de Bengoa, and other friends of his father did not consider suitable companions for him, so they sent him away, and this time, instead of returning to Madrid, as they supposed he would do, he went to Palencia, remained there for some time, and then went through the provinces of Galicia.

## The Return to Madrid

From Galicia he went to Logroño, where he stayed in the general barracks of the Army of the North during the civil war, and in these barracks he gave several concerts. From Logroño he went to Zaragoza and later to Barcelona, where he was honored as a matured artist for the first time, as the concert he gave there in the Salones Bernareggi was reported in the papers by the regular music critics. After a brief stay he moved on again, this time to the beautiful city of Valencia, where he was the guest of the Señores de Montfort, and at this juncture his travels were brought to a close, as he was called by his family, and was obliged to return to Madrid immediately.

The four or five months that followed were spent in serious study with Don Eduardo Compta and the famous Don José Tragó, as his "maestros," but the confinement of the small sphere in which he moved while in Madrid soon began to oppress him and he left again, this time going to the southern provinces, visiting Malaga, Granada and Cadiz. One day while in this picturesque village by the sea, he was seized by a sudden desire to go to America, and consequently he embarked, there in Cadiz, sailing on the ship "España," without having procured a passage, nor did he carry a single "real" in his pocket. He disembarked in Porto Rico, and there, under the protection of the captain-general of the island, Señor Sanz, he visited the principal cities.

## Cuba Visited

He then went to Cuba, visiting Santiago and Havana, for with the experience he now had in traveling and in his profession, he had no difficulty whatever in going when and where he wished. In Havana, however, he was abruptly approached by several armed guards, who bade him to follow them quietly. He tremblingly followed to the police station, where he found his father awaiting him. Almost before the formalities of the greeting after a long separation were over the boy began supplicating his father to permit him to go to North America; the father consented and soon he was off for the United States, where he appeared in concerts in most of the principal cities, going all the way to San Francisco. The Americans received him with the same enthusiasm as had his own people.

Even yet he was not satisfied with what he had seen of the world, and

Francis Poulenc, a  
Forerunner of French  
School of Tomorrow

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

THE name of Francis Poulenc begins to spread across Europe through musical circles; few composers, in fact, can have had a happier career from the very beginning. This young French composer has known neither the difficulties of existence nor those of conditions against which so many artists have to struggle in order to free their personalities from oppressive influences. There have not been many equally precocious composers, although this is not to say that there have not been numerous others who gave, even at a younger age, proofs of musical gifts; but there are not many who have shown, at Poulenc's age, a personal manner of style and accent. This manner is assuredly not one that may be compared to that of Beethoven, of Liszt or Wagner; but with that thirst for novelty that tortures the artist world among young people who resort to all kinds of complexities in order to attain to originality at any price, it is a rare event if a young man invests his art with a natural expression, with an unsophisticated ingenuity, and if his work consists precisely, in its chief aspects, in that ingenuity.

## The "Rapsodie Nègre"

Francis Poulenc had not reached his nineteenth year when his charming and curious "Rapsodie Nègre" appeared, a work which even today remains one of the most interesting things he has done. This piece, where the string quartet, the clarinet, the flute and the voice are combined with great dexterity, at once delighted its first hearers. Not that Francis Poulenc has endeavored to impart absolute authenticity to this Negro evocation: If there is exotic color, it certainly approaches that of "Paul et Virginie" more closely than that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

What was it that made Francis Poulenc devote his first work to an outlandish landscape? Was it a memory of the books of childhood, the sight of the Negro objects which have recently become a new attraction for Parisian collectors, or was it, more than anything else perhaps, a kind of musical sympathy? For nowhere in his work, at that time or since, has Poulenc borrowed directly from the more or less adulterated Negro folk-music which sustains, often without beauty, the syncopated orchestras and the jazz bands.

## Simplicity and Gayety

Francis Poulenc certainly has resorted to folklore, but a less distant and infinitely more European folklore. From the very beginning, and ever since, we can trace, in pieces like the "Mouvements Perpetuels" or the sonata for two clarinets, a kind of nonchalance, languor, simplicity and, if it may be so described, a circular rhythm, qualities which are not without parallel in the musical conception of the Negro races. It would sometimes seem as if Poulenc composed in the manner of those Negro singers who in front of their huts improvise with a rhythmic sway among the melancholy and their homesickness in a biblical guise. But if the art of Poulenc resembles this in manner and in a peculiar type of ingenuity that we find in no other contemporary composer, it must be conceded that in his expression he is far removed from it, for although nonchalance is part of his inspiration, we find in it more often enjoyment, gayety and enthusiasm than melancholy.

## Favored by Fortune

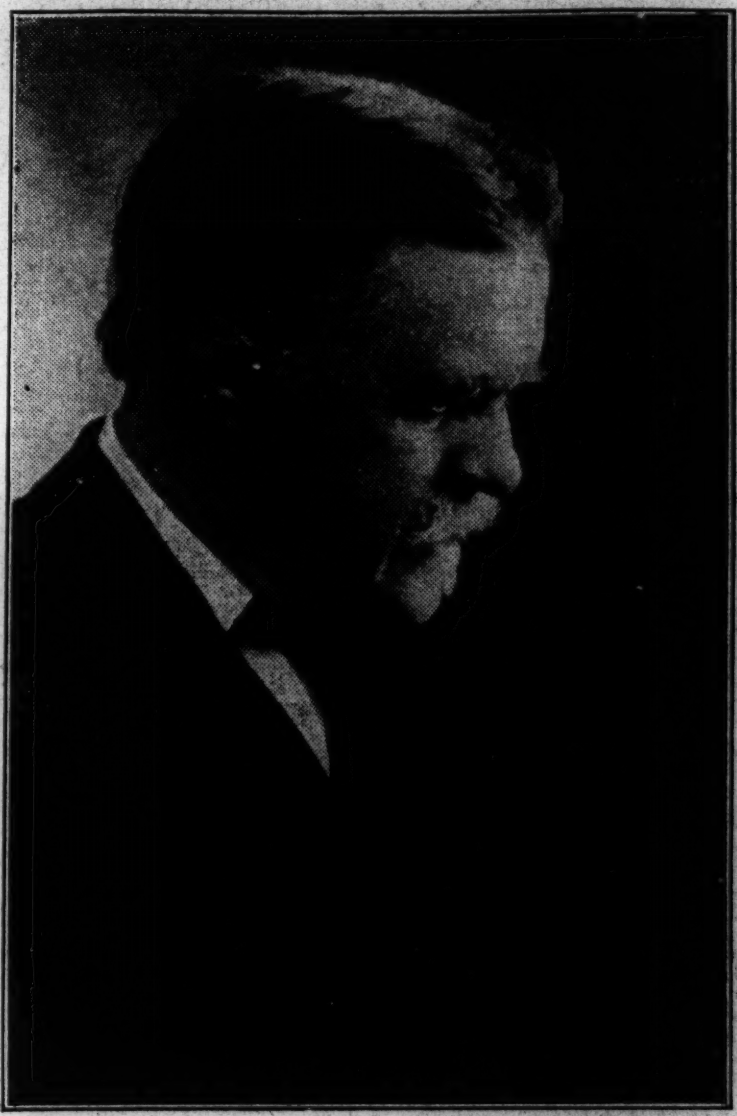
First of all, he does not belong to a race that has known servitude until recently and is now completely exiled, but to a Parisian family, a circle favored by good fortune, an atmosphere of the French capital in which he has sunned himself from his infancy. The activity, the joy of living and the vivacity of existence round him, with which he has been inevitably impregnated, reappear in his music, and very naturally, just as a peasant retains to his last day the popular refrains he heard sung around him in his childhood to lighten the hours of labor or add luster to festivities. Francis Poulenc, the Parisian, at once indolent and lively, has absorbed the refrains of the capital, the fanfares of its fairs, the ditties of its café-concerts and its popular songs which, although by no means venerable, nevertheless become anonymous and are the touching common patrimony of the people of Paris, who do not trouble to judge, but use it without trying to understand what it is that either assures its persistence or makes it disappear without the faintest trace of remembrance. And Poulenc, born musician that he is, conjures up in the course of his delightful fancies such and such a scarcely-remembered refrain, which takes its place so naturally in his work that it would seem to have been expressly invented for it. In the little sonata for four hands, as in the "Mouvements Perpetuels," in the "Poèmes de Max Jacob," as in the "Cocarde" for voice and small orchestra, we may trace here and there what has been given the amusing and happy term of "the Parisian folklore."

## Turns to Old Masters

The musical nature of Poulenc is so full of instinctive grace, so replete with charm and fascination, that it was very much to be feared that so young an artist might let himself be engulfed by these qualities and capitulate to the attractions of the easy success to which he was destined. But this young man has already felt the dangers of facility and the necessity for discipline, a fact that goes far to confirm the hopes he has raised. A perfectly natural impulse has lately induced him to turn to those old masters who appeal to his temperament and who could teach him the

value of a more solid and even rigid construction. Thus a young man who is familiar with the most daring modernists, who intimately knows and greatly admires Stravinsky, has gone for advice to Haydn and Scarlatti and tried to rival these two masters in ease and richness of invention. From this pilgrimage to the sources of the past have resulted two charming works for the piano, the Suite and "Napoli," where we see this original and vivacious young man associate himself most happily, and even with an almost terrifying ability at times, to the glorious names of the past.

Francis Poulenc is one of the youngest and greatest hopes of the French school of tomorrow.



Vincent d'Indy

Music for Films, Films for  
Music, or Wagnerian Unity?

IN ENGLAND at any rate music for the film has never produced a genuine master of the medium. For the most part the music which accompanies the action of the film as the narrative is unfolded is of the most arbitrary and haphazard character, and yet most audiences feel that some musical accompaniment is absolutely necessary to the proper enjoyment of the pictures. In fact, nothing can be imagined more depressing in the way of public amusements than a long narrative or dramatic film unwound in a dreary silence except for the monotonous clicking of the mechanism.

The time is rapidly approaching, if it has not already arrived, when a new career will be opened to musicians, that of special writing for the film. Already the picture theaters are graded by the size and quality of their orchestras, and it is inevitable that the future picture play will demand its own appropriate musical accompaniment.

## Music Often Inappropriate

In too many cases, the excellent orchestras of our leading houses play music which is inappropriate to the action of the film, and the audience is baffled with the difficulty of following the action of the story and attempting to enjoy the good music. It is excellent to have a solo violinist capable of playing a movement from a classical concerto, but it is ridiculous to turn him on during the action of a comic piece. There must be a serious attempt to co-ordinate the music played with the action of the narrative seen. Very often in our picture houses, the orchestra has to switch off in the middle of a passage because of the absurd incongruity between what it is playing and the emotional character of the story which is being unfolded. Lively tunes do not harmonize well with tense dramatic scenes, or slow movements with those of bustling animation. Sudden pauses in the stream of the accompanying music, whilst the conductor and his band adjust themselves to the appropriate conditions, are very disconcerting to the audience, and are at best a very clumsy means of bridging over a difficulty in any kind of artistic performance.

## Need of Special Music

If music and drama are to go hand in hand, music must be especially written for the film. The problem is not an easy one to solve, any more than the related problem of operatic libretto is an easy one. But music written for a different purpose and only adapted to picture purposes can only be a temporary makeshift in a new and imperfectly organized art like that of the cinema, which has obviously a great and permanent future before it. Some attempts have already been made to write music to films which shall be purely illustrative, the film "Way Down East" being one of them. The chief difficulty is to synchronize the music with the story. Rapidity of action is the very salt of the film narrative, and music is necessarily of slower motion. There will have to be, in

"Légende de Saint-Christophe"  
to Be Produced Again in Paris

Paris, Sept. 29  
Special Correspondence  
TWO years ago the "Légende de Saint-Christophe," by Vincent d'Indy, was produced at the Opéra. It was enthusiastically received and the spectators gave an ovation to the author, who was present, at the first presentation. Nevertheless the "Légende de Saint-Christophe" was given only 20 times in the year 1920-1921. The necessity of

changing the décors seven times caused the entractes to be too long and too numerous. Both the attention of the audience and the harmony of the work were thus broken. It was decided not to present M. d'Indy's play until the machinery was ameliorated. This has been done during the summer holidays and the "Légende" is soon to be given again.

M. d'Indy has been inspired by the "Légende Dorée" of Jacques de Voragine. It is the story of the giant Autfurus, superior to all other men in size and in strength. He has taken an oath to serve the most powerful prince on the earth. Gold and evil at once tempt him. But having learned that there existed a God, the most powerful of all, he starts in quest of the Roi du Ciel. On his way he is converted by a hermit, and he decides to put his strength to the service of the weak and humble.

Opportunity is at once given to him. According to the legend, a child asks Autfurus to carry him across a torrent, swollen by the rains. And when Autfurus reaches the other bank and complains that his burden has become heavier at every step, Jesus (for the child was Jesus) tells him: "You have carried on your shoulders the Prince of the Universe." He then traveled about the world to speak the word of God and underwent a glorious martyrdom.

M. d'Indy found in Maurice Denis a talented collaborator. His décor, executed by M. Bertin, were—and will be—greatly admired. M. Denis is a painter who can be said to have succeeded Puvis de Chavannes as a decorator. His inspiration is drawn mostly from religious themes, but he has expressed with much grace the ancient myths. He has decorated churches as well as theaters. He is responsible for the paintings of the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées and he is preparing for the Petit-Palais a pictorial history of art in France in a half-symbolic, half-allegorical style. He is the artist responsible for the revival of the old art of fresco. M. d'Indy could not choose a better decorator for his "Légende de Saint-Christophe."

All the singers who appeared in the "Légende" at its original performances will resume their rôles. M. Franz once more will incarnate Autfurus Christophe, and Mlle. Germaine Lubin the Queen of Volupté, while the infant Jesus will be represented by Mlle. Marillet, his words being sung by Mlle. Jane Laval. M. Ruhlmann having left the Opéra, the orchestra will be conducted by Gabriel Grevier.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Of an Ancient Art

"IN THE pleasant orchard close"—thus romantically the poet. And of old there was indeed a romantic art of "orcharding." Of old the orchard and the garden were one and indissoluble. Of old they were "girded about" with hedges of high hedge, and in those close the fruit trees, the herbs, and the flowers in sweet communion pleasantly grew up. I believe that the very name "orchard," in Anglo-Saxon days, meant "garden," or, at least, implied its identity with the garden. It is only since Elizabeth's time that the flower-yard has become a distinct entity, relating to the kitchen precincts, the herbs and leaving the orchard, both in word and deed, shorn of half its significance.

It pleases me to recall the early English days before this happened, before the orchard lost its ancient prestige, when apples and pears and drooping quinces, with old-time herbs and sweet-smelling peonies, all grew lovingly together. Now, they tell us that in the whole of England there is but one satisfactory old orchard left. At Penhurst, indeed (how fair the name rings in the ear for Sir Philip's sake!) there is a flowery orchard, where apple and pear trees are planted in the same grounds and where foxgloves and other flowers grow affectionately at their knees.

But if the guide-books can lead me to no other actual gardens in the ancient manner, at least I may wander by way of fancy into many a famous orchard of the past. I shall not be trespassing if I lean over the balustrade of one of those famed terraces that overhung Babylon. I may linger, if I wish, in the Paradise of Sardinia and there win, by the way, an interesting sidelight on the character of Cyrus the Conqueror. Could anything mark his triumphant egotism more plainly than his observation to Lyander? "All these trees which you here behold are of my own appointment. I it was who contrived, measured and laid out the ground for planting these trees, and I can even show you some of them that I planted with my own hands. And yet a rather engaging exhibition of that attitude, is it not, after all!"

On password from Homer I may enter the garden of Alcinoos where I meet "tall trees blossoming, pear trees and pomegranates, and apple trees with bright fruit and sweet figs, and olives in their bloom. The fruit of these trees never perishes, neither fall, winter or summer, enduring through all the year. Evermore the west wind blowing brings some fruits to birth and ripens others. Pear upon pear waxes old, and apple on apple, yea, and cluster ripens upon cluster of the grape, and fig upon fig."

Since Theophrastus left his garden, with its philosophic paths and its

cedra, to his friends and pupils, I too may go to it for an occasional musing of my own. The ancient garden that I love best, however, is free from either problems or philosophies. In the one I love the best to linger the delight is merely aesthetic. The lushness of it has been vividly pictured by Theophrastus and translated by Walter Pater. Listen: "The hedges and the hedges, the turtle-dove moaned; the bees flew round and round the fountains, murmuring softly; the scent of summer and of the fall of the year was everywhere; the pears fell from the trees at our feet; and apples in number rolled down at our sides, and the young plum trees were bent to the earth with the weight of their fruit."

In other humors I have a liking for King Charlemagne's orchard. I glory in that sweet-smelling mead—in the splendor of that royalty enthroned, in the brilliance of all those personages assembled there. How the lines of the chanson de Roland surge and swell to describe the king on his chair of gold, with his paladins Roland and Oliver. It is under a towering pine tree and with an eglantine close at hand that this mighty "verger" sits to receive the ambassadors from Spain.

Another royal orchard of the older time, less splendid, indeed, but not by any means negligible, is that of Edward First of England. It gives one almost a start to discover that the Tower of London, so freighted today with sinister associations, was once set round about with innocent growing plants, with herbs and flowers and fruit trees. Odd to think of this warrior king as an enthusiast of horticulture, yet it was under his royal patronage that the peach was introduced into England, and very likely in his day a taste for peaches (also quite probably for gooseberries) counted among the fashionable "fads" of the court. I bear Queen Elizabeth that grudge; she separated the garden from the orchard. With her extravagant love of flowers she did it, with her overweening passion for colors and scents. To be sure, the change became popular only gradually. Even Dawson, who wrote after the reign of Queen Bess, made no division between the orchard and the garden. His statements are so quaintly put I could listen to him discharging a long summer's day. He relishes those places where men may "withdraw themselves from the troublesome affairs of their estates, being tired with the hearings and judgments of litigious controversies, . . . their orchards made as pleasant places, and destined for that purpose to renew and refresh their senses." "What," he confidently asks, "what can your eye desire to see, your ears to hear, your mouth to taste, or your nose to smell, that is not to be had in an orchard? with abundance and variety?"

In the chronicles of John Evelyn we see how the work of specialization went on. If we visit Swallowfield with Evelyn, that place where "everything is as elegant as 'tis possible to make," we shall see the garden and the orchard put wide apart, and even the different kinds of fruits and groves set in different plots. "There is one orchard of a thousand golden and other cider pippins, walks and groves of elms, limes, oaks and other trees; the garden so beset with all manner of sweet shrubs that it perfumes the air." Soon after came in the vogue for dwarf plants from Holland with many other far-fetched conceits and sometimes even monstrosities. Rapidly after that the orchard sank down to a level with the garden. The high estate into the limbo of the mercenary viewpoint, and today it is the mercenary viewpoint we take of the fruit-garden. In the number of barrels of apples per acre we reckon its value, or in its so many bushels of pears or peaches. Scarcely a glance have we for the marvelous blossoms, nor any wonder at the brave front to hide their ancient wrongs. "We have combined to give the orchards that sadly effective thing, the snub direct. Ingrates that we humans are. But we are punished. We have come very near to losing two fair words from our language and two graces from our modern life. Tell me who today would think to vary his going, his motoring, or his air-planing with a little 'orcharding'?" Or how many among us, even were the ambition awakened in us, would dare to answer to the goody name of an Orchardist?

## How Dickens Set Out as a Reader

An incident that attended the issue of "The Chimes" is most revealing. In the midst of a long, self-imposed exile on the Continent, he had written that less persistent of his Christmas stories, and, shipping the manuscript on to London, was trusting to Forster's fidelity to revise the proofs. It was on the eve of publication—early in the winter of 1844-1845—that he suddenly announced a clandestine trip to London, a flying trip, that was to be imparted only to his cronies and which was to last only a week. And later in the same letter out plumped the whole truth:

"I shall confess to you I particularly want Carlyle above all to see it before the rest of the world, when it is done; and I should like to inflict the little story on him and on dear old Macready with my own lips, and to have Stanny and the other Mac sitting by. Now, if you was a real gent, you'd get up a little circle for me, one wet evening, when I come to town; and would say: 'My boy, would you give us that little Christmas book (a little Christmas book of Dickens's, Macready, which I'm anxious you should hear); and don't slur it, now, or be too fast, Dickens, please!'—I say, if you was a real gent, something to this effect might happen. I shall be under sail."

ing orders the moment I have finished. And I shall produce myself (please God) in London on the very day you name. For one week; to the hour."

And so it came to pass. From that reading of "The Chimes" came many things. The transition from private readings to public readings given for charity and thence to public readings given for the lining of his own bottomless purse, was gradual but inevitable. . . . So I went back and forth, all the friends deploring this new misconduct of his. Dickens himself inwardly determined to go through with it. He reared a hundred specious excuses. He laid



"The Mission Tent," From Painting by Jerome Myers

his intentions to make an exhibition of himself to the widest miscellany of causes. . . . He would sign a contract for each new course of readings, promising all the while that the work was to be for the benefit of the poor, and that he would not need of money could induce him to go; and so forth and so forth, with never a single mention of the real reason which skulked always in the background, and is visible there even to this day. But the letters he wrote home from his journeys abounded with a new content. There was his public all about him, within sight of his own eyes, within touch of his own hands. . . .

How he loved it! He might write in advance that only the hope of gain that would make him "more independent of the world" could make him face the travel and exertion and absence—that a journey overseas would be "penance and misery." But from penance, he could not help writing, proudly, defensively, revealingly: "I have now read in New York City to forty thousand people, and am quite as well known in the streets there as I am in London. People will turn back, turn again and face me, and have a look at me, or will say to one another: 'Look here! Dickens coming!' But no one ever stops me or addresses me. Sitting reading in the carriage outside of the New York post-office while one of the staff was stamping the letters inside, I became conscious of a focus that a few people who had been looking at the turn-out had discovered me within. On my peeping out good-humoredly, one of them (I should say a merchant's book-keeper) stepped up to the door, took off his hat, and said in a frank way, 'Mr. Dickens, I should very much like to have the honor of shaking hands with you,' and that done, presented me to others. Nothing could be more quiet or less intrusive." . . . The interminable lines at his box-offices, the queue that slept all night on the streets in Brooklyn, for instance, gave him a joy that had nothing whatever to do with the dollars they were waiting to deposit to his account.

The career that really began with the reading of "The Chimes" to that little circle in Lincoln's Inn Fields, brought him in huge sums of money and re-established his friendship with America—Alexander Woolcott, in The North American Review.

## Thyme on the Sussex Downs

Among the bushes on the lower slopes one stumbles on places of extraordinary fertility, where the thistle, foxglove, ragwort, viper's bugloss, agrimony and wild mignonette grow to a man's breast; while over them all the mullen lifts its great flowery rod to a height of six to nine feet. From these luxuriant patches you pass to more open ground covered with golden seeding grasses, and heather, fiery, purple-red, and emerald-green spots powdered white with woodruff, and great beds of purple thyme. One afternoon, tired with a long day's ramble in the burning sun, I cast myself down on one of these fragrant beds and almost fell asleep. That night when I threw off my clothes I noticed that the fragrance still clung to them, and when I was next morning the air of the room was so charged with it that for a moment I fancied myself still out of doors resting on that purple flowery bed. W. H. Hudson.

But love directed towards the eternal and infinite feeds the mind with pure joy, and is free from all sadness. Wherefore it is greatly to be desired, and to be sought after with our whole might.

—Spinoza.

## Yucca Is Yellowing

Yucca is yellowing—Hello, yellow! Cactus is crimsoning—Glow, glow, red fellow! And in the mesquite bush is seen A splash of green:

As when sunset colors spill Their beauty down an evening hill.

No one rides the trail today—Who cares if strange or lonely? No one goes the desert way—It is for beauty only.

—William H. Simpson, in Poetry.

includes an older girl holding the baby, one of the little sister-mothers of the Eastside. Several newboys chat together before starting out on their rounds. The picture makes the appeal of a dingy old house brightened by flowers and children, not in a rustic setting, but among tenement buildings. Full of pathos and humor is his "End of the Walk," also in the Brooklyn Museum. It shows a benchful of the weary. An old man drops his head sleepily on his breast, an old woman throws her back in an ecstasy of fatigue, a younger woman with straggling hair nods patiently, an old bearded man faces us snoring frankly. On the end of the bench two

## Myers' Eastside

JEROME MYERS belongs to the revolted against European Academicism. He is as racially American an artist as we have, his specialty being the raw material of the Eastside of New York City. He abounds in sympathetic appreciation for the new children of our civilization. But his democracy is neither humdrum nor clamorous. He must have delightful thoughts, for he strikes a lovely note. His Eastside families enjoy life and each other. He usually chooses their hours of relaxation rather than the labor phase so popular with most artist-champions for the lower classes. He loves and understands children, and everyday men and women—agglutinated types do not so much appeal to him. He has the modern point of view, yet he keeps clear of ostentatious pessimism, affectation and brutality. His picture of the human spectacle is rooted in reverence, humility and good breeding; it presents neither the rant nor the cynic.

A Virginian by birth, he is by artistic predilection an Eastside New Yorker. Although he has studied in the New York art school and abroad in America and abroad in Europe, he is ridden by studio traditions. The glamour of European studios and cities did not attract him. In New York streets where he himself had grappled with and overcome adverse conditions he found the material he sought. Unimpaired by his own struggles he distills no drop of bitterness into his pictures.

Some years ago we first attended an exhibition of his paintings. Deep in the enjoyment thereof we became aware of the gently ubiquitous presence of a gallery visitor whose brilliant dark eyes beneath a mop of iron-gray hair seemed to interrogate cosmos with concentrated earnestness and whimsicality. He finally approached us with a few questions about the point of contact between his art and the public. Since then our reminiscent vision of Myers' salient face mingles with every picture of his.

One of his most delightful paintings, "The Children's Theater," hangs in the Metropolitan Museum. Cold blue shadows permeate the russets and golden browns of the color scheme. A spirit of innocent festivity inspires audience and actors. The little girl star in fluffy petticoats joyously waves her bouquet; beside her stands Harlequin in full costume. The audience of Eastside mothers and children gaze approvingly at the two—the babies appear to be crowing delightedly.

The Metropolitan Museum also has his "Mission Tent." Against a background of night shadows an awkward scrappers the tent gathers a crowd of Eastsiders; the women are entering it bareheaded, bonneted or shawled, wearing aprons, some of them carrying pails. Little boys and girls, blond and dark-haired, in shabby footgear, trail along behind their elders. The men, hands in pockets, seem to be impelled by curiosity. Inside the tent, within the circle of crude light, the speaker addresses his audience. The picture is an interesting study in chiaroscuro. Above the tenements a full moon mingles its beams with the pallid lights of the mission-tent.

The Brooklyn Museum owns Myers' "The Old House"—a shabby green city house with dull red roofs and scarlet geraniums in the window boxes. Before the house plays a group of little girls. A wearer of two big pink hair ribbons brandishes her arms enthusiastically. Another group of children

little girls are slumbering, one with her head in the other's lap. Beyond the old pier on which the bench stands sea and sky blend in shadowy dusk. The picture expresses the patience of poor and weary folk, but humorously and tenderly rather than sordidly.

"On the Old Wharf, Evening" shows a group of mothers, babies and children resting on a dilapidated East Side wharf in the afterglow. It is an intimate portrayal of the poor yet not hard nor repellent. The faces of the contentedly chatting women express humor and patience; the children are thoroughly childlike.

In Myers' paintings it is the children who constitute the leading motif. Ruskin, in a lecture on English art, reminds us that Greek art gives us no conception of Greek children and that early Gothic art gives none of Gothic children. Christianity as interpreted by the western artists introduced children into art, at first with the Madonna and the Christchild, later by a beautiful conception of motherhood and the home. He goes on to praise a further development of the theme of childhood in certain English artists of his day whose "graciousness and sentiment is represented by the . . . fancy which is now establishing throughout England the manners and customs of fairyland." Myers, too, has this genius for suggesting fairyland in his interpretation of children, has it no less because his originality and humanity prompt him to choose as a background for his little people Eastside streets rather than meadows and gardens.

## Apple Harvest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now every day the apple-smell Hangs sweet and strong around the house, Where, flushing red, shine overhead Gold apples in the twisted boughs, That, flaming, tower to the eaves, And now and then the ripe fruit falls, Waking below a shadow-glow— A mass of fire beneath the walls.

Once on a time, the trees were set Prim and apart in measured rows; But round the house the burdened boughs, Friendly and old, now gather close: Where all day long the autumn winds, At open panes their odours fling; And through the doors the sweetness pours Of apple harvests ripening.

Elizabeth S. Fleming.

## Wit in Poetry

Out of that high style developed from Marlowe through Jonson (for Shakespeare does not lend himself to these genealogies) the seventeenth century separated two qualities: wit and magnificence. Neither is as simple or as apprehensible as its name seems to imply, and the two are not in practice antithetical; both are conscious and cultivated, and the mind which cultivates one may cultivate the other. The actual poetry of Marvell, of Cowley, of Milton and of others, is a blend in varying proportions. And we must be on guard not to employ the terms with too wide a comprehension; for like the other fluid terms with which literary criticism deals, the meaning alters with the age, and for precision we must rely to some degree upon the literary and good taste of the reader. The wit of the Caroline poets is not the wit of Shakespeare, and it is not the wit of Dryden, the great master of contempt, or of Pope, the great

## In One's Own Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO has not at some time thought or said, "I wouldn't do that, if I were in his place," or, "If I were in his place, I would do this, or that, or the other? Can we really ever be in another's place? Can we ever have just the same qualities of disposition, of inheritance, of education, and so look at things from the same standpoint of human judgment? We cannot. Neither can we outline and plan for another how he or she must work out his or her problems. We are, as it were, but so many parts of a whole; and no one can fill another's particular niche, or say just how he shall fill it.

Justice is an attribute of God; and it is ours by reflection of the one Mind. God. No seeming power of evil can deprive us of our heritage in manifesting this most humble and loving quality of thought. We can be just in our human affairs, in rendering to our brother a just measure in practical honesty, compassion, mercy, and consideration. We can be just by withholding ourselves from erroneous criticism, faultfinding, condemnation. We can be just in striving to see that if our brother's viewpoint is different from ours, it is his privilege to work from his own viewpoint, not ours. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 224) Mrs. Eddy tells us in "No and Yes" (p. 7), "Every loving sacrifice for the good of others is known to God, and the wrath of man cannot hide it from Him." So we can sacrifice human judgment, and begin to regard our neighbor with love, humility, charity, and justice. Who does not love a just person? We cannot think of any attribute we love more than justice; it is indeed a pearl of thought. It was Solomon in his wisdom who said, "The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

In the tenets of Christian Science, as given on page 497 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy admonishes her followers "to be merciful, just, and pure." A just person, surely, is one whose vision enables him to see the other person's viewpoint, and who can, when anything of importance arises where he has to render a decision, weigh all the evidence in the case. He will listen to the testimony of both sides, and close his mental doors to any prejudice or preconceived decision. A just person can be trusted with large affairs of church or state, can, in short, be depended upon to render a right account of his stewardship.

master of hatred, or of Swift, the great master of disgust. What is meant is something which is a quality common to the songs in Comus and Cowley's Anacreontics and Marvell's Horatian Ode. It is more than a technical accomplishment, or the use of cabulary and syntax of an epoch; it is what we have designated tentatively as wit, a tough reasonableness beneath the slight lyric grace. You cannot find it in Shelley or Keats or Wordsworth; you cannot find more than an echo of it in Landor; still less in Tennyson or Browning. . . . We are baffled in the attempt to translate the quality indicated by the dim and antiquated term into the equally unsatisfactory nomenclature of our own time. . . .

It has passed out of our critical coinage altogether, and no new term has been struck to replace it; the quality seldom exists, and is never recognized.

In a true piece of Wit all things must be. Yet all things there agree; As white Ark, join'd without force or strife, All creatures dwell. . . .

So far Cowley has spoken well. But if we are to attempt even no more than Cowley, we placed in a retrospective attitude, must risk much more anxious generalizations. With our eye still on Marvell, we can say that wit is not erudition; it is something stifled by erudition, as in much of Milton. It is not cynicism, though it has a kind of toughness which may be confused with cynicism by the tender-minded. It is confused with erudition because it belongs to an educated mind, rich in generations of experience; and it is confused with cynicism because it implies a constant inspection and criticism of experience. It involves, probably, a recognition, implicit in the expression of every experience, of other kinds of experience which are possible, which we find as clearly in the greatest as in poets like Marvell. Such a general statement may seem to take us a long way from "The Nymph and the Raven," or even from the "Horatian Ode," but it is perhaps justified by the desire to account for that precise taste of Marvell's which finds for him the proper degree of seriousness for every subject which he treats. His errors of taste, when he trespasses, are not sins against this virtue; they are conceits, distended metaphors, and similes, but they never consist in taking a subject too seriously or too lightly. This virtue of wit is not a peculiar quality of minor poets, or of the minor poets of one age or of one school; it is an intellectual quality which perhaps only becomes noticeable by itself in the work of lesser poets. Furthermore, it is absent from the work of Wordsworth, Shelley, and Keats, or whose poetry nineteenth-century criticism has unconsciously been based. . . . But later poets, who should have been the better for Marvell's quality, were without it: even Browning seems oddly immature, in some ways, beside Marvell. And nowadays we find occasionally good irony, or satire, which lack wit's internal equilibrium, because their voices are essentially protests against some outside sentimentality or stupidity; or we find serious poets who are afraid of acquiring wit, lest they lose intensity. The quality which Marvell had, this modest and certainly impersonal virtue—whether we call it wit or reason, or even urbanity—we have patently failed to define. By what-

ever name we call it, and however we define that name, it is something precious and needed and apparently extinct; it is what should preserve the reputation of Marvell. C'est une belle âme, comme on ne fait plus à Londres. —T. S. Eliot, in "Andrew Marvell."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1922

## EDITORIALS

A CENTURY ago progressive thinkers everywhere were proclaiming that democracy would prove the salvation of mankind and would usher in the millennium. Enthusiasts believed that all that was necessary was to take political power out of the hands of the hereditary few and place it in the hands of the people, and that all would be well. There is a great deal of talk along similar lines today, and especially among people just reaching the self-governing stage. But to those who have made a study of democracy in the working the problem no longer seems so simple as once it did.

### The Modern Problem of Democracy

It is obvious that the mere establishment of democratic machinery is not enough. Experience shows that the mere enfranchisement of voters sometimes opens the way to a form of tyranny more subtle and more difficult of cure than the older-fashioned autocracies themselves. Mr. Lionel Curtis, in a recent lecture at Williamstown, drew a distinction, which he evidently regarded as fundamental, between a democracy and what he called a commonwealth. A democracy, in his mind, implied no more than a system of government in which the people were enfranchised, while a commonwealth was a democracy in which a majority of the voters had reached a point at which they were able intelligently to put the public welfare before their selfish interests, in casting their votes.

This distinction, it would seem, goes to the root of the problem. A community under a democratic system, is always better off than one under a despotism, because however badly governed it is, provided there is government at all, the people are under the constant stimulus of knowing that they themselves are to blame, and that if they want good government they must exert themselves to think and vote in a sane and intelligent manner. But how inadequate is democratic mechanism by itself can be seen from what would happen if every voter were willing to take a bribe for his vote, or were to cast it upon purely racial or religious or similarly sectional grounds. In the first case, it would not be long before he was tyrannized over by a cast-iron corrupt political machine. In the second, the community would probably be rent in pieces. In this, as in everything else, it is the motive that counts most. Some degree of selfless public interest is necessary to the working of any form of democratic government.

Indeed there are many who think that democracy cannot be really successful except where Christianity has lifted the people to a point where they have some understanding of Principle and a sufficient degree of brotherly love to recognize that they must vote and act, not selfishly, but as good citizens. Not the least interesting part of the experiment in democracy which is now being made in the East, in China, in India, in Egypt, is that it will prove whether democracy will work among people professing the Islamic, the Hindu, and the Confucian religions.

For the moment, however, there is a problem nearer home. It is pretty evident that the machinery of democracy needs overhauling in the West, where it was invented. The fathers of the American Constitution would probably be horrified if they learned that the mechanism which they had contrived for the few millions of people then living in the thirteen original states, had been expanded to include the whole of the present United States and 110,000,000 people. It is becoming increasingly clear that the mechanism which worked admirably in small communities where people knew one another and had a good deal of leisure is not well adapted to gigantic electorates spread over vast areas. Every attempt which has recently been made to get rid of the admitted evils of the present day by further democratization of machinery only seems to end in increasing the power of the political boss and to make it more difficult for responsible citizens to lead and for the community to secure men and policies such as it really desires.

It would seem that what is needed is not to multiply the issues and occasions on which a busy electorate are consulted, but to simplify the system so that while they are called upon to vote less often, perhaps, and on fewer subjects, they will really be enabled to judge of the caliber of the candidates seeking office, and to watch closely how far they are living up to the policies for which they stood. In any event, it seems fairly clear that, just as the last century was devoted to the spread of the idea of democracy itself, the present century will concern itself largely with perfecting the machinery by which democracy can be more efficiently worked on the gigantic scale of the modern world.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, and perhaps by the merest chance, with the seasonal flight of the wild geese from the far northern lakes and marshes of Canada toward the Gulf of Mexico, there comes from sunny California an invitation, broadcast to the people of all the world, to seek there and find the summer days and nights which the north wind has driven from the Great Lakes region and the Atlantic. There, beyond a doorway which appears to open hospitably as one journeys westward or southward beyond the Sierra range, seem to have been stored up all the wandering and flitting summer days which are missed elsewhere. There, playing carelessly and with no appearance of being truants, are the long sunbeams, the warm breezes, and millions upon millions of blooming flowers and shrubs. The great open door to this playground seems to welcome all comers.

To those who have never journeyed there, the call of the gardens and valleys of California may not be insistent. But to those who have once enjoyed, even for

a single season, the constant association with fields and flowers and the open road, the invitation comes with almost irresistible appeal. New England, for instance, may rival California and the western coast states throughout the wonderful months of spring and summer and early autumn, but there must come a time, perhaps in the last days of October or of early November, when the eastern show-places are compelled to close their gateways and admit that the competition is too strong. And so it comes about that when this time arrives the people from the Atlantic coast states, from the Great Lakes region, and all the middle west, as well as those from Canada and Alaska, and many lands beyond the seas, are glad, when able, to join the long trek toward the setting sun.

PRESIDENT HARDING's reported purpose of calling an extra session of Congress in November, with the intention

of putting through the ship subsidy bill, is an interesting evidence of the belief of the Administration that that measure can be enacted. It is hardly likely that the President would call an extra session unless he had assurance of the favorable action of the Senate. The House, with its overwhelming Republican majority, may of course be counted upon to support any Administration measure, and it is barely possible that the President thinks it wiser to present this very debatable bill before the present Congress, which is so largely committed to his support, shall have gone out of existence. Washington authorities assert that after a poll of the Senate the President has been advised that he can rely upon approximately the same vote for the subsidy bill that there was for the tariff measure. The latter was passed by a vote of 43 to 28.

The House may, operating under rules for the limitation of debate, enact this proposed measure within two weeks. If the Senate passes it within the three months available prior to compulsory adjournment, March 4, it will be rather surprising, because in the long history of legislation in the United States there are few subjects which have awakened more heated discussion and aroused more indomitable opposition than the proposition to subsidize a merchant marine.

However, from the standpoint of national defense there seems to be but one side to the question. It is too soon now for the people to have forgotten that when the United States was dragged into the World War it entered that conflict without ships to transport its troops, or to carry the necessary supplies for their maintenance when they were landed on the other side. It was necessary to pay foreign nations for this service, and incidentally the fact that British ships were paid for this service is one of the counts in the objection to any remission of British indebtedness to the United States. That neither the United States nor any other nation should permit, in times of peace, its merchant marine to sink to such a point that it is without an adequate floating service to meet its demands in time of war is beyond controversy. To meet this need in a desperate hurry the Shipping Board, with its more than three billions of expenditure, was made necessary. Therefore, the first question to confront Congress in its consideration of the ship subsidy issue is whether a merchant marine adequate to this need can be sustained permanently without direct aid from the Treasury.

But the purely economic problem is not so readily solved as the military problem. Whether the export trade of the United States is better served by vessels under its own flag but maintained largely at the common cost of the whole Nation than it would be by foreign vessels, capable of rendering service more cheaply, and not making demands upon the national Treasury, is a subject which readily lends itself to debate. If the broad international viewpoint is taken it should of course be the conclusion that every nation should perform those functions in the commerce of the world which it can perform most efficiently and at the least cost. Probably England can today furnish sea carriage more efficiently and at less cost than any other nation in the world, precisely as in certain branches of manufacture the United States outclasses other nations. Perhaps, like the shoemaker, each nation should stick to its last. The question, therefore, arises whether, setting aside the problem of national defense, it might not be better to leave to England the carrying trade which the United States can only share with her by calling on the general taxpayer to help defray its cost.

Another point which may fairly enter into the discussion is the position of the United States as the creditor nation of the world. Its debtors must pay in gold, in goods, or in services. Gold is scarce. The United States Treasury has more of it than should economically be hoarded in its vaults. Goods can only be brought into the United States in competition with local producers, and the recently enacted tariff bill was created for the purpose of shutting them out. Among services that might be rendered in part payment of this indebtedness, what one more readily suggests itself than the carriage of American exports in the ships of the debtor nations?

These are considerations which will, beyond doubt, be threshed out at length in the debates in the Senate. But it must not be forgotten that the question of national pride, uneconomic as it may be, will enter very largely into the determination of the issue. The American flag was once in a position of prominence on the high seas, excelled only by that of Great Britain. It fell to such a point of disuse that it was seldom seen in any foreign port. At the close of the Great War America had a fleet narrowly approaching in size that which flew the scarlet ensign of St. George. But that fleet is again disappearing, and will sink into comparative obscurity except with aid from the national Government. To what extent do the people of the United States desire to tax themselves in order that the American flag may not be missing in those ports where the freighted argosies of the world do gather?

It is improbable that this question will be determined

### Can the Subsidy Bill Pass?

by the Congress of the United States on purely materialistic grounds. National pride and national ambition will affect the decision. It is unlikely that a people, with so glorious a record on the high seas as America has made, will be willing to let their flag disappear for lack of at least reasonable support from the public revenues.

FERRUCCIO BUSONI, composer and pianist, a musician of Italian origin but of German predilections, has lent a hand to the establishment of a Berlin branch, chapter, or whatever it should be called, of the International Composers Guild. In the midst of his labor of completing his opera, "Dr. Faustus," he has found time to help institute a society for the improvement of the music-writing craft the world over. He has had as his associates in the enterprise Bernard van Dieren of London, Edgar Varèse of New York and enough more persons to make possible a series of concerts, the first of which, according to announcements in the Berlin press, would come off about the middle of October.

In sponsoring the guild movement, Mr. Busoni may be supposed to subscribe to the view that musical progress depends on co-operation among the composers of various lands—as though one man were to say to another, "You get my works performed in your city, and I'll get yours performed in mine." But no; anything so obvious and practical could not altogether explain the actions of a musical philosopher like Busoni. Anything so simply achieved would hardly interest the writer of the preface to "Dr. Faustus," published ahead of the opera itself, which will perhaps some day be ranked in importance close to Gluck's preface to "Alceste." More likely his view of the matter is that progress requires co-ordination of artistic purpose among the composers of Germany, Italy, Russia, France, Spain, Great Britain and the United States—as though one man were to say to another, "You tell me the theory that underlies your writing, and I'll tell you the one that underlies mine."

In any case, the outcome of the opening concert of the International Composers' Guild in Berlin will furnish material for thought for everybody who follows modern musical doings. It will indicate, forsooth, whether the Germans, who have regarded themselves and have been regarded by others as first in music, accept the idea of mutual recognition between their composers and those of the Italians, the Russians, the French, and of peoples farther from their borders, or whether they hold to the notion that everything good in the tone art originates with them alone. On the program was to be represented Busoni, who in his "Dr. Faustus" preface declares that opera composition must discard nineteenth-century romanticism and go back to pure and absolute music, and who is known generally, both from his compositions and from his piano playing, as favoring form and quality in music rather than mere picturesqueness and sentimentality. There was to be represented, too, Arthur Lourié, the Russian, who has been visiting cities of western Europe of late as a sort of artistic emissary of his Government; Van Dieren, Varèse and one or two composers of the day more.

Many Germans, when it has been a question of forwarding the cause of their historic masters, have vigorously enunciated the doctrine that music is international, and nobody has seriously dissented from them. Now comes an opportunity for any of them who reside in Berlin to show whether they regard the doctrine as working both ways, and whether, too, they regard it as applying to the modern experiments of Busoni no less than to the classic achievements of Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms.

AN AMERICAN just back from a tour of the Latin-American countries has much to say of the cheese industry in the Argentine. It is a flourishing industry which found its inception in a necessity created by the war. A New York importer, confronted by the cutting off of one of the staple food supplies of the Italian population of the metropolis and of the United States by the exigencies of the war, looked about him for a source of supply of the brands of cheese which Italians find so necessary as a condiment to the inevitable and highly prized macaroni. Cheese of the Roman and Parmesan types was not forthcoming from American sources, because American dairymen were too busy supplying the accepted types of cheese. So this importer cast his eyes to the south. His glance rested upon the Argentine, with its enormous herds of cattle.

In the Argentine, however, dairying was unimportant. Some of the Argentine cattlemen became convinced that their herds could be utilized for the production of cheeses of Italian types. At a time when American laborers of Italian origin were paying big prices for cheese, Argentine cheese of approximately the same flavors began to come into New York at half the price. That venture supplied a new industry to the Argentine. Argentine cattlemen went into cheesemaking on a scale that approximated that on which business is done in Holland and Switzerland. They sent their cheeses not only to America but to Italy and other European countries.

In the course of half-a-dozen years cheese has taken an important place among the media of trade between the Argentine and half-a-dozen American and European countries. And that fact, in its turn, has added new impetus to the cattle business of the Argentine. Cattle of the highest types, bred from Scottish, English, and German stock are becoming abundant in the Argentine.

Argentina has found a new way of contributing to the needs of the world, and of growing in wealth and industrial opportunity thereby, just because several millions of Italians in America had to have cheese of a certain kind for their macaroni.

### Composers Guild in Berlin

### A Romance of Industry

## Editorial Notes

WHETHER or not complete agreement is felt with what Carl Sandburg, a modern poet, declared in a lecture in Chicago, namely, that there is much in newspapers today which is essentially poetry of the highest order, will probably depend largely on just what meaning is attributed to the words "newspaper" and "poetry." Certainly many a so-called newspaper contains neither news nor poetry, but then, the application of the word "poetry" to much that is written as such is entirely a matter of courtesy. Mr. Sandburg was doubtless sincere when he said:

Ninety per cent of the newspapers are more vital than the college textbooks. Stuffed shirts are still lugging around heavy vocabularies in newspaper offices, but they are getting fewer. There is no such thing as uncolored news, because newsmen must have emotions, passions, prejudices, or they will produce nothing of value. Uncolored news is a myth.

On the other hand, surely simply the addition of this colorful attribute does not mean that the product is poetry, for much that is distinctly "colorful" in the ordinary newspaper would hardly seem to merit such a designation. It is estimable to be able to find romance in the drab things of city, industrial, and country existence, but to call it all poetry seems to be stretching a point somewhat unnecessarily.

EVIDENCES are accumulating on all sides that the old-time barriers are being broken down which made for an extreme isolation of the different peoples of the world. An American traveler who had visited England, Scotland, France, Switzerland, and Italy, and viewed each country in the light of his own knowledge of world conditions, brought this message as his summing up of what he learned abroad:

No country today is sufficient unto itself, and I feel the United States must do her part, as she always stands ready to do, in at least giving her moral support in the many varied exigencies of this crucial time. It may be this is what Europe needs today more than the cancellation of obligations.

"Her moral support," that is the keynote of what Europe wants. Not money, nor armies, nor anything material, but the renewed assurance that America has not forgotten her war-time pledges and is still mindful that her sons fought side by side with the sons of England, of France, and of Italy for an ideal that was bigger than any single nation and nobler than any limited concept of race.

MEMORIES of an exceptionally pleasant transatlantic voyage will doubtless be recalled to some by the announcement that La Touraine, the oldest passenger ship plying between France and the United States, is to be retired, for, during a number of years subsequent to her launching in 1892, she was considered the most luxurious vessel afloat. She now has to her credit the record of having crossed the Atlantic more times than any other passenger vessel on the seas at the present time. What a sensation she created when she first docked in New York, but how little interest her arrival arouses today! It is at least significant that this vessel, famous in the past for her "bar" and all that this included on a large steamship, is to be retired within a few days of the official American announcement forbidding the sale of liquor in American waters.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS report that factories of the Krupps situated in Russia are turning out 20,000 rifles and 30,000,000 cartridges monthly, together with several hundred pieces of heavy artillery yearly, for the Soviet army, deserves international attention. The further report, upon the same authority, that "Russia will turn over to German arms manufacturers all their year's surplus of the Ukrainian harvest in payment for military supplies largely produced in Russia from materials imported from Germany," seems to have a certain bearing upon any continuance of the effort to feed Russia from the charitable contributions of America. And, finally, the assertion that Russia "has 1,600,000 men under arms" helps to explain why a Washington Conference for land disarmament, with Russia left out, cannot appeal strongly to the other nations of Europe.

AN ESTIMATE that if every family in America were to pay \$45 it would barely cover the loss caused by the recent strike in the coal industry is illuminating so far as it goes. When, however, the nearly \$2,000,000,000 loss is analyzed and it is found that the strike cost the mine operators, who technically lost it, only one-tenth of what it cost the public and less than one-tenth of what it cost the miners themselves, it is seen that the estimate is based more nearly on fact than appears at first sight. When, moreover, it is remembered that there are many ways in which such losses are transmitted in their entirety to the long-suffering public, it would probably not be far from correct to say outright that the recent strike has, or will, cost every family in America, on a general average, in the neighborhood of \$50.

JUST about a hundred years ago the famous Covent Garden Theater in London underwent some material alterations. These included, according to a chronicler, the addition of a distinct lobby for the dress circle, "heated by a stove." This latter improvement was more-over emphasized as a distinctive luxury. In the midst of the manifold comforts of today it is well sometimes to recall that these things were not always so.

WITH a league under formation in America to prevent the name of Clarence being made the butt of jokes on vaudeville stages, one may look soon for a league to put a stop to jokes on the vaudeville stage altogether. But perhaps it will not be necessary really to organize such a league, as the vaudeville stages have so nearly taken care of the situation themselves already.

AFTER calling representatives in Congress "cowards" and "dogs," and members of the Cabinet "Comanches," General Dawes assured reporters that he had a "corking" time at the banquet which afforded opportunity for his peculiar type of oratory. Sounds rather like an uncorking time.

### California's Open Door